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LATEST U.S. GENEVA INITIATIVES ASSAILED

'Pseudonovelty' of Proposals

PM071908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Battle For Peace"]

[Text] The time in which we are living will go down in the history of mankind as the time for the great battle for peace. The mighty waves of the antiwar movement are shaking the walls of the bastions of imperialist reaction, behind which plans are being hatched for a "victorious," "limited," "protracted," and other sorts of nuclear war. The determination of the peace-loving forces and their conviction of their historical rightness are a barrier in the path of the dangerous undertaking of deploying new American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of European NATO states.

"Mankind has not lost and cannot lose its reason. This is manifested with all its force in the breadth of the scope of the antimissile, antiwar movement that has developed on the European and on other continents, a movement in which people of different social, political, and religious affiliations are taking part." These words of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov find expressive confirmation in the massive antiwar demonstrations taking place in Europe and, indeed, throughout the world.

The peoples of Europe, who have experienced the conflagration of two world wars, are becoming increasingly aware of the dangerous nature of the course being pursued in international affairs by the Washington administration. They are categorizing it as a militarist course posing a grave threat to peace, inasmuch as its aim is the establishment of U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and, consequently, the disruption of the prevailing balance of forces. It is precisely for the achievement of this goal that extensive programs for the manufacture of ever newer types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- are being implemented and that an arms race in space is being planned.

The reckless, adventurist course of Washington and NATO is provoking the angry protest of millions of people. People of diverse ideological and political views are pooling their efforts in the struggle for peace. The fall peace offensive is widening and has embraced both the countries of the West and the socialist states; its ideas are supported by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The poisonous fog of false claims by the psychological warfare services of the United States and NATO that there is allegedly no place for an antiwar movement "in the East" is dispersing. On the contrary, the scale of this movement is obliging the entire planet to speak of it. In the schools the entire younger generation of the land of the soviets marked 1 September with a "Lesson of Peace"; 1 October was celebrated by an 800,000-strong demonstration by Muscovites. Even the bourgeois press was forced -- albeit through its teeth -- to acknowledge the impressive scale of the demonstration. The appeal by the participants in the Moscow demonstration resounded unusually widely. "The nuclear alarm bell calls us to action! Let us halt the nuclear threat! Together we can and must do this!" These words addressed to the peoples of Europe and the whole world evoke understanding and support in all honest people.

The forces of reaction and militarism will not succeed in silencing, weakening, or -- still less -- halting the antiwar, antinuclear movement. The pseudonovelty of the White House's latest "initiatives" at the Geneva talks is rightly being subjected to public censure. The Soviet proposals on the other hand are attracting attention as genuinely realistic and as opening a path to agreements whose implementation would

permit the prevention of a new and, moreover, extremely dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race.

The pitch of the protests is growing in the countries of West Europe -- particularly in those in which launch sites are being prepared for the American Pershing II and cruise missiles. Already some 72 percent of the FRG population rejects the deployment of the American missiles, not wishing for the threat of war to emanate once again from German soil. Both in the West and the East of Europe preparations are under way for the Week of Struggle For Disarmament proclaimed by the United Nations and the WPC. The antiwar demonstrations are assuming an increasingly dynamic nature. They make us recall the words of one of the founders of the peace supporters movement, the great French scientist Frederic Joliot-Curie, which he addressed to the delegates of the first World Congress of Peace Supporters in Paris in the spring of 1949: "We have assembled here not in order to beg for peace but in order to force the instigators of war to abandon their evil plans."

The farther the leaders of the United States and NATO pursue their adventurist course, the firmer becomes the rebuff to their schemes. Transferring ideological contradictions into the sphere of interstate relations has never brought anything good to whoever has acted thus. The lessons of history cogently remind us of this fact. Disregarding these lessons, people in Washington are openly proclaiming as a state doctrine a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. But there can be no doubt that this too will suffer a crushing defeat.

The world of socialism is strengthening; no one is able to reverse the course of history. Soviet people are rallying still more closely around the Communist Party in the face of the imperialists' intrigues. They will do everything necessary to deliver an appropriate response to any attempt to break the prevailing strategic balance. The peoples of the other socialist countries are demonstrating just such a determination.

We are principled opponents of competition in the manufacture and accumulation of mass-destruction weapons. The Soviet people advocate the release of the enormous material resources senselessly squandered on the arms race and their utilization for people's good. This can and must be achieved by the efforts of all peoples striving to stop the world sliding toward nuclear catastrophe.

People everywhere are becoming convinced that the main thing now in their lives and in their actions -- be they joint or parallel, individual or common -- is the struggle for peace. The massive antiwar movements have become an important factor of international life that cannot be disregarded by state leaders and governments. All who raise their voices today against the senseless arms race and for a peaceful future and creative labor can be confident that, in the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries, they will find true comrades in struggle. The great battle for peace must be won, and it will be won by the peoples!

Reagan Policy 'False-Bottomed'

PM071347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "False-Bottomed"]

[Text] If one is to believe official U.S. propaganda, President R. Reagan is now implementing a course described as a "two-track policy." The idea is that this is to denote the new U.S. initiatives at the Geneva talks and the continuation of the "dialogue" about arms control on the one hand; while on the other -- but only in the event of particular "intransigence on the part of the Russians" -- Washington will allegedly be forced to embark on the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe. A "peacemaking" policy, indeed!

But on checking, the "two-track policy" turns out to be a false-bottomed policy. True, of late a cornucopia of new U.S. "initiatives" has been pouring out of Washington. THE WASHINGTON POST even calculated that with regard to the Geneva talks Reagan has displayed "flexibility" four times in 7 months. This, you see, the paper writes, scored him "important political points." But the "new initiatives" are essentially propaganda maneuvers which are easily unmasked. On the domestic scene their purpose is to reassure U.S. public opinion, and abroad they are an effort to prove that it is the Soviet Union which is allegedly to blame for the Geneva talks impasse.

Furthermore, a direct correlation can be discerned: The nearer the deadline for deploying U.S. missiles in Europe draws, the more high-handed Washington's policy becomes. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for instance, is constantly pushing the fraudulent story that only after U.S. missiles have been sited in Europe will "proper" talks with prospects of success start with the Soviet Union.

And a policy of arm-twisting is being adopted vis-a-vis the allies who have still not taken the final decision. An example of this is the visit to the Netherlands by Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, a rabid hawk who, doing away with diplomatic niceties, openly demanded that that country's government agree unconditionally to the implementation of the NATO nuclear missile decisions.

The ominous shadow cast over Europe by the United States is causing increasing alarm even in its NATO allies' camp. According to U.S. observer Joseph Harsch, talks are underway behind the scene in the West about possible ways of enabling the NATO allies to distance themselves from Washington. In other words, we have evidently reverted to a situation in which allied countries' diplomats sometimes secretly confide: "Your President scares us more than the Russians do." And this is highly significant. It is not time, in fact, for some people in West Europe to take stock and realize into what a bottomless abyss the U.S. false-bottomed policy is pushing them?

SHITIKOV PRAISES USSR'S 'LENINIST' PEACE POLICY

LD070928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Talk by Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades. On 7 October the people of the Soviet Union mark their great and joyful festival, USSR Constitution Day.

For the first time in world constitutional practice, our basic law has specifically and in detail formulated and consolidated the basic principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the socialist state. Article 25 of the Constitution states that the USSR steadfastly conducts a Leninist peace policy, directs its efforts toward consolidating the peoples' security and broad international cooperation, toward supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, toward preventing aggressive wars, toward achieving universal and total disarmament and the consistent implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The Constitution legislatively defines the principles of relations among states written into the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Consistently implementing its constitutional principles, the USSR, together with the other socialist states, persistently seeks to ensure international security, the prevention of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

As was noted at the June, 1983, CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and at the subsequent eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, particular priority in the policy of the party and the Soviet state, in particular in international activity, has always been given and will be given to the cause of fraternal friendship, cooperation and cohesion of the socialist countries. Their cooperation in the international arena and their economic and defense might doom to failure the adventurist plans and acts of sabotage by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

In its persistent struggle for peace, the USSR has put forward a whole range of peace initiatives.

However, the U.S. Administration, while expatiating on its allegedly flexible position, in fact is sabotaging the reaching of an understanding at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. All the U.S. zero and intermediate options are aimed, in essence, at the implementation of its programs to step up strategic and other armaments and to achieve military superiority. This line was heard once again in Reagan's speech at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly which is in progress at present. In contrast to the U.S. Administration, the USSR came to this session with concrete proposals aimed at averting nuclear war and at limiting armaments, at stopping the militarist hysteria, the tone of which is set by U.S. President Reagan.

No matter how hard the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries try to belittle the important of the USSR's peace initiatives, progressive forces see them as a very important factor for strengthening the people's peace and security.

FORUM ENDORSES 'IDENTICAL SECURITY' IN EUROPE

PM071346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Unanimous Opinion"]

[Text] Brussels, 2 Oct -- The problems of preserving peace and strengthening the process of detente and cooperation between peoples were the focus of attention at a 2-day meeting of representatives of the European public convened in the Belgian capital at the initiative of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The participants discussed questions relating to the world situation following the Madrid meeting and the prospects for European and international security. In their speeches they voiced deep concern over the plans of the U.S. authorities and Western militarist circles to upset the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. As was pointed out in the speeches delivered by the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and other countries, that is precisely the aim of the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European states.

The participants in the Brussels meeting were of the unanimous opinion that these dangerous plans' implementation would spell the start of another upward spiral in the nuclear arms race in Europe, an escalation of military confrontation, and an increased risk of nuclear war.

The USSR's new initiative regarding the Soviet Union's willingness, provided the United States renounces the deployment of new missiles in Europe, to liquidate its own medium-range missiles to be reduced in the European part of the country to a level matching that of the British and French missiles was hailed at the meeting as a real disarmament measure. The participants in the Brussels forum voiced support for and endorsed the vigorous efforts being made by the Soviet Union to ensure the security of all European countries on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security.

U.S. START STANCE CREATES DISARMAMENT 'ILLUSION'

LD100708 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1553 GMT 9 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments were resumed in Geneva this week, while heated debates were in progress at the United Nations. There arises the question: Why did the preceding four rounds not bring the two sides closer to agreement? This is because the American side was all the time trying to sidestep the principle of equality and equal security.

Our position is essentially as follows: There is approximate parity and equivalence in the present armament levels. It is logical to put here a limit to their increase, and to go on to coordinated measures towards reduction. This was essentially the substance of the SALT II treaty which has been derailed by the U.S. Administration. At the same time, the U.S. representative is constantly trying to find any pretext for avoiding this principle.

The latest test on the sincerity of the two sides on this issue took place this week. President Reagan advertised his new proposal on Tuesday. What is hidden behind this? The key to the puzzle should be sought in the complicated political maneuvers that the U.S. leadership has long been engaged in, with the purpose of solving one problem -- how to create an illusion for the benefit of disarmament supporters, while ensuring the procurement of new armaments. Last year Reagan had a hard time fighting off the general demand of the Americans for nuclear arms freeze. In bourgeois politics there is a rule that, it seems, Washington has remembered: If the people's demand does not suit you, there are two ways out -- either claim that this demand is an enemy intrigue, or set up a commission with the help of which to drown this idea in a torrent of words. Reagan got nowhere with the first option, and even the influential religious activists branded as blasphemous his attempt to present the idea of freeze as an intrigue by Moscow. Then it was the turn of the second option -- a commission was created under the leadership of the retired General Scowcroft. When President Reagan decided to start production of the new MX missile, the commission recommended to him that the attention of Americans should be drawn away from this missile by means of some move at the Geneva talks. And this move was made. Essentially it amounted to a demand for unilateral disarmament of the USSR. Reagan could not get away with this number in Geneva.

In America, however, a lot of noise was slyly raised and with this accompaniment the MX missile was pushed through Congress under the nickname "Peacekeeper." Now the military-industrial complex demands stepping up of production of "Midgetman" missiles, as well as a new kind of bomber aircraft, and cruise missiles. The money for this has already been set aside. But how about public opinion? The same technique was put into operation. Reagan agains advertises a proposal -- to increase while reducing, ie, to reject the old combat charges [boyzaryad] and replace them with new ones. Proclaiming this demagogical slogan, "build down" in English, Washington emphasizes persistently that it may be translated as "reduce while increasing" as well as "increase while reducing." In Russian there is a saying "Six of one, a half dozen of another" -- in any case, new arms must issue from the production line. THE WASHINGTON POST said: This is a way of bringing about further force increase, under the slogan of arms reduction. It could not have been said better.

The Soviet Union proposes just the opposite: In removing the frozen arsenals, to carry out as a first step a 25 percent reduction in the strategic nuclear systems of the two powers. At the same time, it is proposed to take into account the proportion of one or another kind of weapons, as established in each national arsenal, and proceed further only by way of reductions.

BUILD-DOWN PROPOSAL DESIGNED TO 'DUPE PUBLIC'

LD090228 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Time now for Vladimir Pozner:

[Pozner] Thank you and hello everyone. I am not an arms negotiations expert. I am just like everybody else, I read the papers and watch TV. So you can imagine how impressed I was by President Reagan's new strategic arms reduction proposal: For every new nuclear warhead deployed two or more old ones must be taken out. He calls that build-down, and it really sounds great. The more I thought about it, the more I liked it and the more I wanted to see how it would work so I picked up a NEW YORK TIMES analysis and began to count.

President Reagan wants 100 new MX missiles each equipped with 10 warheads -- that makes 1,000 new warheads, so that adds up to 2,000 old ones being scrapped. Next we have 1,000 Midgetman missiles with one warhead apiece, so that's another 2,000 old warheads done away with. Then we have the new D5 nuclear submarine with 24 missiles aboard, each with a 14-warhead capacity. Fourteen times 24 is 336 warheads per sub and since the plan is to have one sub per state, that's 50 subs or 11,800 new warheads, which means doing away with 23,600 old ones. And finally we have 3,500 air-launched cruise missiles, and since they will probably not be carrying popcorn, you have to figure another 7,000 old warheads out there on the junk pile.

Okay, I said to myself, now we add up all those obsolete warheads that have been replaced by modern, sophisticated, extra-super good killers. And what do we get? We get 34,600 warheads. Now wait a minute, I said to myself. According to the experts, the entire U.S. strategic arms arsenal equals approximately 10,000 warheads. Ten thousand. And you can't subtract 34,600 from 10,000. The only way you can do that is to first add 24,600 old warheads -- that is, build up and then scrap them.

Now if you think I'm trying to be particularly funny, you're wrong. I'm dead serious, believe me. I'm trying to demonstrate in the most perhaps grotesque form how terribly misleading President Reagan's proposals really are. Arithmetic shows they're simply not real, but arithmetic does not show how well they are calculated to fool the public at large, the peace movement, and even some congressmen without whose votes Reagan cannot get his cherished MX. Far from being a build-down, this is really the grand strategy for America's military build-up that, should enough people be duped both at home and in the world, will allow the United States to totally modernize its arsenal in all components -- sea, land and air. Naturally, the military-industrial complex is all for it, just look at the money involved. Or did I forget to mention it? It will cost the American taxpayer a mere $2 trillion. Yes, the military are delighted, as are the military industry people.

President Reagan gave his chief stategic arms negotiator, General Rowny, a warm send-off in the Rose Garden and all that is wonderful. But there is a hitch: The whole thing is a gigantic hoax and nobody should expect the Soviet Union to fall for it, I say that as just an average person who is no expert in the field of strategic arms limitation; but I do know how to count, even if I have to use my fingers.

ARBATOV EXPRESSES PESSIMISM OVER INF TALKS

LD092151 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 83

[From "The Week" program; Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, interviewed by Istvan Sandor -- Arbatov speaking in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Georgiy Arbatov is the director of the United States and Canada Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. However, for years everyone has looked on him as someone who is generally known to be the author of dispassionate scientific publications and who, together with his colleagues, plays an important role in the preparation of Soviet political decisions. He visited Budapest this week and agreed to be interviewed by Istvan Sandor.

[Sandor] There is very little time left until December. Do you see any sign whatsoever in the conduct of the Americans that there is still some chance of reaching an agreement in Geneva?

[Arbatov] Well, you know even as a matter of political etiquette I must not say that there is no chance whatsoever. Nonetheless, on my part I consider it difficult to foresee an agreement at a time when one of the sides does not want one. The Americans want missile deployment rather than an agreement. The negotiations? They want these only as a political weapon to reduce the opposition on this question and to smooth the process of the deployment of new weapons in Europe. So, I am not particularly optimistic. We are facing difficult times.

[Sandor] In that case there is a fundamental question: What will happen in the future? Will these American-Soviet negotiations (?continue) somewhere, at some level, or will there be an interruption of unknown duration during which the Soviet side will consider its position?

[Arbatov] Look, with the beginning of the deployment of American missiles in Europe it is not a new phase of detente that will get underway in Europe. This in itself means a new phase of the arms race; this is something we must face. You know what is involved is really the point of departure adopted by the American Government. From their point of view it is not an isolated [word indistinct] matter, one in which they are rearming in Europe while elsewhere they are using other means to do something good. The reverse is the case. The position of the United States on the issue of the medium-range missiles is only a part of a general attitude and this, taken as a whole, is highly militaristic. It endeavors to attain military superiority, to put a hammerlock on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and to dictate its own will to them. For this reason it is rather difficult [words indistinct] and on my own part I cannot offer a very optimistic forcast.

Even so, we must naturally look at the situation in its entirety. For, while it is natural that we are dealing at present with the most militarist, the most anti-socialist, and the most anti-Soviet government in the United States -- at least as far as I can remember, since the thirties -- nonetheless, the Soviet Union is stronger today than at any time in the past and the situation of the United States is more complicated than ever before. Thus, I would say that although the coming period will not be very easy, this does not mean that it is hopeless. History has not begun with Reagan and I hope that it will not end with Reagan.

[Sandor] There are signs that Reagan will be a candidate for the Presidency once again. Has he a realistic chance of being reelected?

[Arbatov] I have been director of the Moscow United States Research Institute for fifteen and a half years. In all this time I have never tried to predict who would win the next presidential elections. If I look back I can see how right I was, because had I predicted the winner one year and two months before the elections, I would have been wrong every time. I would have been mistaken in the case of Nixon, Carter, and Reagan. However, not only would I have been mistaken, but all the experts whom I know at home, [words indistinct] and in America. Thus, all I can say is that the situation is so complex that I would not like to make a prediction.

In any case, you know presidents can be elected in a number of ways. A president can be elected in a way which gives him the feeling that he has been given a strong mandate to carry out a certain policy. It is also possible, however, that he feels incapable of action because the opposition has a majority in the Congress (?or because) there is a complete shift in the mood of society. It is difficult to predict at the present time. However, I think that Reagan's policy, the policy he pursues at present, strengthens the position of his opposition. This is not a matter for us; this is something that we cannot do anything about. He has frightened people with his policies, both at home and in Europe, and demonstrates that his policy is one of increasing danger.

[Sandor] Taking all these facts into consideration, can we expect a significant change in the foreign policy of the United States, irrespective of the President, in the second half of the eighties?

[Arbatov] I think neither us, nor the United States, nor (?other countries) have any alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. At least there is no rational alternative. This cannot be understood, or ignored, and this is precisely what the present American Administration is doing. However, after a while a price must be paid. So what I say is that I not only hope but I also believe that this policy will change (?in all directions) but it will not change by itself. In my opinion we shall need (?strong nerves). This is something that Comrade Andropov spoke about recently. He said that we had strong nerves but that we also had to be firm. We must be very (?firm) and united and, of course, we must struggle. Nothing comes free. Every victory, in peace and war alike, has always had to be won by one side doing everything within its power and even a little more.

VOA PRESENTATION ON EUROMISSILES DERIDED

LD110315 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] And now it's time for Vladimir Pozner and his daily talk.

[Pozner] Thank you, and hello everyone. According to the English language service of the Voice of America, the European peace movement, aimed against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, is really a reflection of the love and the respect that the people of Western Europe bear for the United States and its administration. If you think you're hearing the delirium typical of the morning after the night before I hasten to soothe you. The statement I opened this talk with is the result of neither alcohol nor an overtly fertile imagination; it is based on hard fact.

You are certainly aware of the effort that has been made by the establishment in the United States over the past 2 or 3 years to compromise the peace movement in general, but in particular the West European one. In Italy the movement was (?laughed) off, then accused of being a communist front and, finally, given the pat-on-the-back slap-in-the-face technique when it was said to be infiltrated by communist agents, funded by Kremlin gold, but consisted mostly of good honest but (?used) people. None of those smear campaigns proved effective and so there has been an ongoing search for new ideas. The VOA came up with a whopper, as presented by one (Jeffrey Bell), a journalist, and (William Douglas), a professor of political science at George Washington University. Here, briefly, is the new concept.

Independently-minded young people in Western Europe blame the United States for the cold war, the arms race, and the danger of nuclear catastrophe. They criticize the United States and the West for deciding to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles, but they do not blame the USSR nor accuse it for having deployed its SS-20's. Why is this? Because, say (Bell) and (Douglas), West Europeans are scared of how to [words indistinct] by the threat of nuclear war. They feel they must do something so they look for who is to blame. But subconsciously they know that the Soviet Union, being the monolithic totalitarian dictatorship that it is, will never heed public opinion so there is no sense in demonstrating against it. Whereas the United States is a true democracy that indeed respects public opinion, so with that knowledge in mind these people almost subconsciously lay the blame on the United States because, in fact, they trust the United States and respect it for its democratic heritage. If you ask me, (Bell) and (Douglas) should be given a medal. I mean it, because it takes real courage to come out with that analysis on the VOA's English-language service heard throughout the world.

Just consider the facts. The majority of Americans desire a freeze, their government ignores that desire. The majority of West Europeans do not want the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles, the U.S. Government ignores them. The Soviet Union proposes to do away with all nuclear arms in Europe, something the overwhelming majority of people support, the U.S. Government ignores that proposal. The Soviet Union and its allies propose to disband both military blocs in Europe, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- something that would contribute to real peace. Most ordinary people love the idea, but the U.S. Government ignores them.

Consider just those facts, and there are oodles more. One cannot but be impressed by the gumption of (Bell) and (Douglas) and the VOA. After all, it is not every person who can publicly stand there and spit against the wind.

U.S., SOVIET STANCES AT ARMS TALKS CONTRASTED

LD082229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 8 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] One event in this week's international life was the resumption of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. A commentary from our correspondent in Switzerland, Vsevolod Shishkovskiy:

[Begin Shishkovskiy recording] The talks began as early as June of last year. Unfortunately, it needs to be said that no kind of substantial progress has been achieved at them over this period. This is explained by the clear reluctance on the U.S. side to reach agreement honestly and constructively and to try to arrive by joint efforts at a mutually acceptable agreement.

In a word, the same picture can be observed as that seen at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe where the Americans are openly playing for time and leading the dialogue to an impasse so as to untie their hands and embark on the deployment of their Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Western propaganda is trying to hide this obstructionist stance by the United States with arguments about the alleged flexibility of Washington, which is supposedly concerned at the development of events in the world. And now, reporting on the beginning of the fifth round of talks on issues concerning the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, they are writing of the new enterprising [initsiativnyy] approach of the U.S. delegation, enabling them, it is said, to shift the dialogue from a standstill.

On closer examination, however, this so-called new approach is no more than the latest attempt by the Reagan administration to legalize its military programs and to secure substantial military advantages for the United States. On the other hand, the new U.S. proposal publicized by certain people in the West is no more than an attempt to mislead the world public.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has demonstrated more than once its goodwill and readiness to reach agreement honestly, as is known. This readiness was confirmed yet again in the recent statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The USSR delegation arrived at the new round of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons with clear instructions to work persistently to reach agreement. This is possible if the U.S. side clears the path which it has closed to such an agreement [end recording].

PROBLEMS OF DISARMAMENT VERIFICATION DISCUSSED

LD082246 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Weekly discussion program "Europe; Is There a Threat?" moderated by Nikolay Borin, with Soviet scholar Professor Vadim Sobakin, military expert Lev Semeyko, and historican Dr Daniel Proyektor -- recorded]

[Text] [Borin] Today we offer more answers to listeners' questions. Mr (Frank Massey), in Troon, Ayreshire, Britain, writes: In the event of an agreement having been agreed and concluded between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, what steps will then be taken to ensure that disarmament is objectively carried out in conformity with the concluded agreement? A form of inspection will be necessary, will it not, in order to reinforce the position of trust? Perhaps the program devoted to general and complete disarmament, "Europe, Is There a Threat?", could give us listeners some ideas on this subject? Dr Proyektur?

[Proyektor] Well, without a doubt a form of inspection is necessary. I would say for a number of reasons the Soviet Union should look for inspection more than the United States because the United States has many monitoring stations around Soviet territory, although American territory is over the oceans as it were. Anyway, we are not against inspection. Now how reliable can it be, Mr (Massey) wants to know. So far, over the years of the SALT I treaty neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has breached it in any serious way. Whatever controversial questions there have been they have been resolved by the standing consultative commission that was set up under the terms of the treaty.

[Borin] Specifically, how effective are national verification procedures, Dr Semeyko?

[Semeyko] National verification technology has a high degree of sophistication and is able to spot airfields and even individual aircraft on them, also missiles and submarines. This means that any new additions to these can be spotted with a high degree of accuracy. National verification procedures are very effective and the Soviet Union fully supports them as a means of inspection. International procedures are also important and the Soviet Union favors on the spot inspection, unless it is of course used for spying. For instance, at the Vienna talks the Soviet Union has suggested a system of on-the-spot inspection of conventional force reductions in Central Europe. The proposal calls for check points to be set up at airfields, ports and railway junctures for the duration of the reduction period. On the Western side, they should be manned jointly with representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, in Eastern Europe jointly with NATO representatives. They should be effective over the period of troop withdrawals.

[Borin] In a recent broadcast the Voice of America has claimed that the United States wants chemical weapons to be banned and destroyed but this had not been done because the Soviet Union had not responded to American proposals for control over chemical weapons, their manufacture and [word indistinct]. What is your comment?

[Semeyko] Well, no. The truth of the matter is that each has economic secrets. I don't think we would relish the idea of the Americans pointing a finger at a Soviet chemical factory, least of all one with advanced technology, and saying they would like to see whether chemical weapons are being manufactured there. In such a case an expert would have no difficulty sizing up the latest technological breakthrough. This would be an exposure of technological secrets, something the Americans too would not be particularly happy about. The Americans themselves say they are unwilling to let the Russians inspect their factories. But then, generally speaking, we are not against on-the-spot verification on a voluntary basis. If one of the parties suspects the other of wrongdoing it should be possible to allow on-the-spot inspection with the consent of the party concerned and this provision is contained in a draft agreement on chemical weapons put forward by the Soviet Union. In any case the Soviet Union wants to see chemcial weapons destroyed as soon as possible.

[Proyektor] Well the crux of the matter, however, is that the Reagan administration has long been playing up the verification issue as a pretext for blocking any agreement. Take for example the Soviet call for a ban on all nuclear weapons tests. It has long been established that such a ban could be monitored by national verification procedures. Even so, insignificant differences on a technical point about how much should be verified often become a stumbling block in the way of important agreements.

[Borin] And now Dr Sobakin, how do you see the verification issue?

[Sobakin] May I draw the attention of Mr (Massey) to the fact that the verification issue is a favorite hobby-horse with the Reagan administration. It would like to have us believe that the Soviet Union opposes verifiable agreements and therefore no agreement with it is possible. In a recent propaganda exercise the United States suggested that verification procedures should be improved for the treaty limiting underground nuclear tests and a treaty on nuclear test for peaceful purposes. Both treaties however provide for very accurate verification systems, including on-the-spot inspection and also for a network of so-called black boxes -- automatic seismic equipment -- deployed in the United States and in the Soviet Union. But this verification system was never made operative because the United States has refused to ratify the treaty. Now the United States claimed that the verification procedure is inadequate, although it has never been tried out, and the United States has no idea how it would operate in actuality. The purpose of all this is to justify America's refusal to negotiate a ban on nuclear weapons tests, since the United States needs them to develop new types of nuclear weapons.

I also share the view that we are more interested in verification than the United States for the simple reason that the United States makes no secret of its intention of breaking treaties, such as the treaty on antimissile defense which prohibits the development and testing of new systems. Therefore, if we are to honor that treaty, we must be sure that the Americans are not violating their commitments to develop new antimissile defense systems at their laboratories or proving grounds.

And one more factor, the volume of verification should depend on the volume of limitation. Verifaction is not an abstract notion; it depends on what and to what degree is being limited, what types of weapons are subject to limitation, et cetera. The more comprehensive the arms limitation process is and the more sophisticated the weapons subject to limitation are, the larger the scope of verification. In some cases national verification procedures may prove inadequate and international or bilateral procedures for on-the-spot inspection may have to be required. But in any case, before any debate about a verification procedure there should be agreement on what should be the object of limitation.

[Proyektor] The Reagan administration insists that the opposite is true and it has its reason for that. Let's ask ourselves about the benefit that could be derived by the side that says it may be the first to use nuclear weapons, and indeed reserves this right, even it is allowed to make far-reaching inspection, especially in the nuclear field. Well this sort of inspection would give it information about the targets and their location, about the missile silos, et cetera. This would give the attacking side information about where, when and how the first strike should be made, so much so that it would know which target would require three warheads and for which one would be enough. I repeat that verification is not an abstract notion and I share the view of Dr Sobakin that the scope of verification should match that of disarmament. I would say that the Americans would like an arms reduction for one cent and verification for a thousand dollars. The Soviet Union is against this.

[Borin] Thank you all and goodbye until our next session.

ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON U.S.,,INF REVIEWED

PM061610 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Upholding the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] Preserving and strengthening peace, securing the relaxation of international tension, curbing the arms race, expanding and deepening cooperation between states -- this is the invariable will of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the entire Soviet people. The statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, confirmed this once again. It is an impassioned appeal to all the peoples of the world to halt the advance of militarism and, through joint efforts, to do everything necessary to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement gives an exhaustive appraisal of the course steered by the present U.S. Administration in international affairs. "To put it briefly," the document points out, "it is a militarist course that presents a serious threat to peace. Essentially it is in an attempt to secure dominating positions in the world that the United States is disregarding the interests of other states and peoples."

To achieve their aims the U.S. ruling circles are carrying out an unprecedented buildup of military potential and large-scale production of all types of weapons. The U.S. military presence in areas separated by thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory is being expanded, and bridgeheads are being set up for direct intervention by means of armed force in the affairs of other states and for the use of arms against any country that rejects Washington's diktat. As a result tension has intensified in all parts of the world -- in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Near East, and Central America. Washington is increasingly involving other NATO countries in the implementation of its dangerous plans and is endeavoring to revive Japanese militarism and harness it to the North Atlantic bloc military-political machine.

Arms race on an unprecedented scale, subtle provocations, criminal acts of subversion, extreme adventurism, and pathological anticommunism and anti-Sovietism -- this is Washington's misanthropical policy today. Having started by brandishing the bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat," they have now reached the point in Washington of declaring a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. Furthermore, ideological contradictions are carried over into the sphere of interstate relations. In the nuclear age this is simply absurd and inadmissible. To achieve its imperial aims the present U.S. Administration goes so far that -- as the statement emphasizes -- "one cannot but doubt whether any restraints at all apply in Washington to stop it from overstepping the line at which any thinking person must halt."

The militarist course of the United States, its pursuit of military superiority, and its desire to disrupt the military-strategic balance which has taken shape in the world are manifested particularly clearly in the stance adopted by Washington at the Soviet-American negotiations concerning such acute problems as nuclear arms limitation in Europe and strategic arms limitation and reduction. The United States is not making the least effort to achieve agreement. This is borne out by the U.S. Administration's notorious pseudo-zero and "interim" options and also its recent "new initiatives." They all ultimately boil down to an absolutely absurd and unacceptable proposal to negotiate by how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many new U.S. missiles should be sited in Europe in addition to the existing NATO potential there. No desire to truly tackle the solution of the problem of the strategic arms limitation and reduction is discernible on the U.S. side, either.

In the prevailing conditions, for which the ultrareactionary forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, are to blame, it is necessary to halt the advance of militarism and to stop the world from sliding into an abyss. And the USSR's policy is aimed at achieving precisely this noble aim, which accords with the interests of all mankind. But the Soviet Union's goodwill, its desire to reach agreement must not be interpreted as a sign of weakness by anybody. The land of the soviets, is capable of responding appropriately to any attempt to disrupt the established military-strategic balance, and its deeds will match its words.

Nobody is capable of reversing the course of history. The USSR and the other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws, the laws of the most advanced social system. The Soviet state has successfully weathered many trials. People who have encroached on its integrity and independence and on the Soviet system have ended up on the ash heap of history. It is time for all to whom this applies to grasp that the CPSU and the Soviet state are capable of ensuring the security of the USSR and of its friends and allies in any conditions.

The Soviet Union's working people have received with a feeling of great satisfaction the following words in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement: "The Soviet people may rest assured -- our country's defense capability is at such a level that it would be ill-advised for anybody to try to force a showdown." Furthermore, the Soviet Union is concerned not only for its own security and the security of the socialist community states but also for the security of all other countries.

The whole world's attention is now riveted on the Soviet leader's statement. The international public regards it as a document of exceptional importance, as a weighty and timely word spoken by the Communist Party and the Soviet state at an extremely dangerous moment in world development, as a new expression of the USSR's goodwill, and as an appeal to all mankind for reason. Many foreign reactions note that the Soviet Union's designs and aspirations in the foreign policy sphere are embodied in concrete proposals aimed at achieving a decisive change for the better in the international situation and at upholding peace and the peoples' security.

All Soviet people are expressing their unanimous support for the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and endorse their appraisal of the present U.S. Administration's course. Adding their voice to that of our country's working people, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are currently emphasizing particularly forcefully their determination to be constantly on the alert and to enhance combat readiness. Displaying the utmost vigilance, they are strengthening the beloved fatherland's might through tireless military labor.

TASS REPORTS CEMA SUMMIT TO OPEN IN GDR 18 OCT

LD071136 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will open its 37th meeting in Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, on October 18, 1983.

In accordance with agreement reached, the meeting will be held at the level of the heads of government of the CEMA member countries.

BLOC YOUTH CHIEFS MEET FOR MOSCOW CONFERENCE

PM071535 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by A. Zhukov and V. Khavidulin: "Raising Fighters"]

[Text] The international scientific and practical conference "the role of youth unions in socialist and communist building" opened in Moscow yesterday at the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Higher Komsomol School.

On the first day the following delivered reports to the plenary session: V. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; A. Bundzhulov, secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee; J. Kovasc, secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee; and Le Thanh Dao, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

The speakers emphasized the importance and topicality of the rising generation's ideological and political education. Young people in the socialist countries now comprise a considerable and most dynamic section of the population, the conference participants noted. Society's future largely depends on the convictions with which they enter life and the ideals for which they will fight. That is why our ideological adversaries are seeking to actively influence young people.

It is important, the speakers noted, to study, creatively implement, and develop the experience of the Komsomol and other fraternal unions in forming a communist world outlook and active life stance in young people.

Taking part in the conference session were P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee organizational Party Work Section; S.G. Arutyunyan, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; A.I. Loshchakov, CPSU Central Committee Section sector chief; Yu. Dergausov and V. Fedosov, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee secretaries; and A. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Youth Organizations Committee.

On the same day the conference participants visited Komsomol organizations and labor collectives in Moscow City and Oblast.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD091757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Oct 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, department head of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN magazine; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

USSR's 'Leninist Peace Policy'

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. Our country has just marked a big festival -- USSR Constitution Day -- and it seems to me that the best epigraph for our talk today might be Article 28 of the Constitution which points out that the USSR steadfastly pursues the Leninist peace policy and acts in favor of a consolidation of the peoples' security and broad international cooperation.

A confirmation of the unchanging principles of our country's foreign policy in the present complex international situation was the recent statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I would remind you that this very important document emphasized that in contrast to the United States' militarist course, which constitutes a serious threat to peace, our course is, as previously, directed at preserving and consolidating peace, easing tension, curbing the armaments race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states. This is the unchanging will of the CPSU and of the entire Soviet people. This was reaffirmed by the mass anti-war demonstration in Moscow. You, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, were, I know, a participant in that demonstration.

[Lebedev] Yes, I marched with one of the columns the whole way along Peace Avenue and was right opposite the Olympic complex and took part in a meeting that was held there. I was very impressed by this demonstration. The people had come forth, very frequently in whole families. They wanted to declare their support for our party's policy and those basic tenets that were expressed in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement. This was inscribed on the placards and was spoken of by people as they marched along and by many speakers at the meetings. Altogether one might say that the whole of Moscow had come forth. This of course was a very vivid demonstration both in support of our party's policy and our peace-loving course and no less a vivid demonstration of a rebuff to the United States' aggressive course and President Reagan's aggressive statements.

[Zholkver] I must say that these thoughts have been expressed in letters of many of our listeners. Here, for instance, is a letter from the Moscow area town of Noginsk by Aleksandr Nikiforovich Sheltakov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. He writes: As a participant and invalid of the Great Patriotic War, I should like to say the following to Mr President Reagan: At one time Hitler too dreamed of conquering the whole world. Like you, Mr President, he declared the whole globe to be the sphere of his vital interests: Everyone knows how that ended.

One needs also to recall the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov saying that we do not separate the well-being of our people and the security of the Soviet state from, and even more so do not put them in opposition to, the well-being and security of other peoples and other countries. Indeed it is not surprising that this document has met with such a broad response throughout the entire world, incidentally, not only in Europe but also probably in the area with which you, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, are engaged.

[Vasilyev] Yes, that is certainly so. I am aware, for instance, of a statment by Swift, executive secretary of the World Peace Council. He noted that the main efforts of the peace supporters' movement presently are directed at preventing the deployment in West Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles. However, the struggle for peace cannot be limited to just one region, inasmuch as the increased tension in Asia, Africa, the Near East and Central America is linked with the United States' global aggressive militarist strategy, which was convincingly stated in the Soviet leader's statement, Swift noted.

Indeed there is other testimony of this kind too. The Indian NATIONAL HERALD, for instance, has said: By its deeds and by its policy, the USSR has again and again been confirming its will for peace, while the United States -- although the U.S. President from time to time speaks grandiloquently about Washington's love of peace, these declarative statements are unable to convince anyone, since in practice the United States is pursuing a different and opposite line.

[Zholkver] I would particularly highlight the vigorous support for Comrade Andropov's statement in the socialist countries. For example, in the GDR, which in the past few days celebrated its national day -- the 34th anniversary of the republic's proclamation, the festivities this year were held under the slogan of struggle against the threat of atomic war and against the plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers wholly and fully supported Comrade Andropov's statement on the fundamental questions relating to the international situation. They called upon the FRG Government to review its position with regard to the NATO decision and to come out for a continuation of the Geneva talks instead of the deployment of new missiles.

The socialist countries are energetically coordinating their foreign policy, above all on questions relating to strengthening of the general peace. Over the past few days, it has been announced that in Sofia in mid-October there will be a regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states.

Assessing highly the noble feelings of Soviet people and the solidarity of people of goodwill throughout the entire globe, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has confirmed yet again its unvarying adherence to the Leninist peace policy and has stated at the same time that the Soviet Union will be able to give an appropriate response to any attempt on the part of the United States and NATO to implement their dangerous schemes and there will be no divergence between its words and its deeds.

At the UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union has already come out with new important initiatives directed at averting nuclear war. The Soviet Union has above all been posing the question of the need to condemn nuclear war, even the very doctrines allowing the possibility of the preparing for and the unleashing and waging of this type of war, and the Soviet delegation has submitted a specific draft resolution which is designed resolutely, unconditionally and for all time to condemn nuclear war as the most monstrous crime against peoples and to declare the drawing up of any doctrines intended to justify the admissability of nuclear war to be a criminal act. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, sent a special letter on this matter to Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, and our country has thus been endeavoring to erect obstacles on the path which may lead to a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. Build Down 'Pseudo-New'

True, I should say that of late, so to speak, peace-loving utterances have been heard one after another from Washington. President Reagan announced recently new initiatives by the United States in particular on the matter of strategic armaments. What Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, is your point of view on this, I would say, somewhat new line by Washington?

[Lebedev] Yes, a great deal is now being said in the mass media in the West -- and, indeed, some of them are trying to create the impression that Reagan has supposedly put forward some new proposals which are evidence, they say, of flexible approach on the party of the United States. But you know the entire flexibility of this approach is expressed in a short motto which Reagan himself has uttered, in explaining, so to speak, his new concept for reducing strategic armaments: build down [narashchivaya sokraschat]. And it seems to me that everything is said in these two words, because when you begin to read into the wording -- quite obscure wording, moreover -- in which they try to argue these new, these pseudo-new, proposals, then it becomes clear that when it is a question of building, then it means the building up of their own armaments, and the most modern ones at that and when it is a question of down then it means reducing other people's armaments, ours, and, moreover, those which are most important for our defense, the strategic means.

So the flexibility, at any rate as it is evaluated by the more objective, so to speak, journalists and press organs in the West, and in the United States, well, this flexibility they attribute to two circumstances: in the first place, to the sobering effect produced by the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an effect which it exerted upon even the hottest heads in the United States and second, of course, to an attempt, yet again, to confuse world public opinion, to knock away the wave of anti-war demonstrations.

[Zholkver] Yes, and the more so, it must be said, given that U.S. policy and practice, the militarist course, is being subjected to most serious, most severe criticism and opposition, and certainly not just by the socialist countries and a number of states in West Europe, but in wide areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America: Is this not the case, Aleksey Mikhaylovich?

[Vasilyev] Without a doubt.

Developing Countries Discussed

[Zholkver] How would you evaluate the situation now in these areas as far as the actions of the United States are concerned and opposition to these by the national forces, in particular the Nonaligned Movement, in these areas?

[Vasilyev] Well, if one is to measure events by intervals of time, each 1 week in duration, then it might appear to some people that a lowering of tension is being observed over vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But if you look at the situation in the area of the developing countries through the prism of the global attempts by Washington to implement here its global neo-colonialist counteroffensive, then naturally, no. And it is sufficient to recall the new abusive attacks by President Reagan upon the Nonaligned Movement to understand what are the genuine aims that the U.S. Administration is setting itself in these regions. Even the relative and temporary lull in Lebanon which our listeners know about was certainly not the result of the United States' having given up its imperial claim.

Two factors helped to establish the truce in Lebanon: The first one was the fact that the attempts of the clients and the puppets of the United States, with the direct support of the troops and the Navy of the United States, to smash the Lebanese national patriotic forces simply failed; and the second was the fact that the representatives of the national patriotic forces and also a number of leaders of Arab states displayed statesmanlike wisdom and restraint, which made it possible to conclude the truce in Lebanon. But the aims and the methods of the United States have not changed. The return to gunboat diplomacy took visible shape in the appearance of, say, the American battleship "New Jersey" off the coast of Lebanon.

[Zholkver] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, I think you had an opportunity on one occasion to see with your own eyes how the "New Jersey" operated, though it is true that that was in a different region, in Vietnam.

[Vasilyev] Yes, I did indeed get to know this battleship there. Vietnamese were killed and maimed, Vietnamese towns and villages in the area of the 17th parallel were burned and destroyed, paddy fields were cratered by the large-caliber guns of the ship. Yes, all this took place. But there was also the banner of victory over Saigon, and also the panic-stricken fear of the last Yankees who were picked up from the roof of the U.S. Embassy by the last helicopters. But evidently the imperial strategists have understood nothing and learned nothing by that experience. The "New Jersey", which had been put into mothballs, was recently taken out of them again and modernized. And this, too, provides a symbol. The United States is again playing with its military muscle, declaring enormous areas of the globe to be a zone of its vital interests, be it the Near and Middle East, with their oil resources, be it Africa, Central America, or the whole of the Pacific. But the means for implementing this policy are familiar ones: They are the battleship "New Jersey" or the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower"; they are the leather-necks of the Rapid Deployment Forces.

[Zholkver] That is the Marines.

[Vasilyev] Yes, that is what they are called. And there are, too, the military bases which have covered the globe like pock-marks; the military machine of Israel; and reactionary dictatorship regimes.

U.S. Seeks 'Propaganda Cover'

[Lebedev] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, but Washington is seeking constant propaganda cover for its actions.

[Vasilyev] Yes, without a doubt. For if it were to be admitted that the liberation struggle of the peoples is a consequence of internal social and political development in the same way that it is reaction to the neo-colonialist policy of the West, it would mean signing one's own political bankruptcy. And they look for the hand of Moscow everywhere. Dig deeply enough into every one of the remote hot-beds of disturbance and you will find the Soviet Union stirring its devilish potion.

[Zholkver] That is what they say.

[Vasilyev] To whom do these words belong? To some free-lance anti-Soviet propagandist from the American backwoods? No -- to President Reagan himself. Such words give convenient grounds for rejecting without discussion the demands and the aspirations of the peoples, since they contradict the interests of the U.S. multinational corporations and U.S. capital.

But if there is a focus of evil, so to speak, in the shape of the USSR, then the focus of good -- Washington considers -- is naturally itself. Was it not the United States which in 1776 declared in its Declaration of Independence: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. How elevated were the words of those who represented the young revolutionary bourgeoisie more than 200 years ago.

Today their political and social successors have become the carriers of obscurantism and black reaction. They have cynically stamped on their own declaration and have trampled on their own banners. The United States defends life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in giving help to governments like Pinochet's fascist regime in Chile, and the junta in Salvador. In the Republic of South Africa the life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of 2 million Africans are trampled down, with support from Washington, by one of the most revolting regimes in the world, the racist regime of apartheid. It, indeed, wages war against the people of Namibia, refusing it the right to independence; it occupies part of the territory of Angola and carries out armed provocations against neighboring independent African states. The United States' friends include that bastion of the free world and democracy, the military regime of Pakistan. Quite recently that country was visited by Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, within the framework of his tour of a number of countries in Asia.

Weinberger's Pakistan Visit

[Zholkver] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, perhaps you could remind our listeners briefly of what is taking place in that country?

[Vasilyev] Yes, I could. Mass demonstrations are currently taking place in that country against the military regime. They are calling for parliamentary elections to be held and for the Pakistani-U.S. military alliance to be eliminated. In reply there is tear gas, truncheons, rubber bullets and real lead ones. Sixty thousand Pakistanis have been thrown into jail. More than 100 have been killed. But the mass demonstrations continue. The demonstrators thunder against several U.S. institutions and burn the U.S. flag. Several hundred officers mutinied against the regime at an Air Force base at Faisalpur. The civil disobedience movement has reached a particularly high level in the Sind Province, where 271 members of the legislative council have resigned. Demonstrations against the military regime have been headed by an organization which has called itself the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. It includes eight major political parties, of the widest spectrum. The Ziaul Haq regime seeks support for itself primarily from the United States. The Pakistani Government, hoping for U.S. support, has agreed to make available to the United States new military bases in addition to previous military objectives, these to be both for the installation of radar equipment and for possible use by the Rapid Deployment Forces. The U.S. interest in Pakistan is many-sided. It is from its territory that Washington is waging the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan. Washington considers the military regime in Pakistan to be the guardian of its interests in the Persian Gulf area. And finally it is with Pakistan's help that the United States is putting pressure on India, the recognized leader of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Unemployment U.S. Election Issue

[Zholkver] You were talking just now about U.S. policy, saying that it effectively deprives whole peoples of their inalienable rights to national independence and independent life. But, after all, U.S. imperialist policy is, strictly speaking, aimed against the social rights of the peoples, including the U.S. people themselves.

And now, with mass unemployment in the United States, it is no accident that one of the biggest trade-union organizations, the AFL-CIO, when discussing the question of which candidate to give its preference to in the coming election, declared itself against Reagan. They stated that they will support the Democratic candidate, the former vice president, Mondale.

And in this connection it is curious that American journalists themselves recall that when Reagan was conducting his election campaign 3 years ago he frequently boasted to industrial workers that he was the only presidential candidate who held a trade-union membership card. I would remind you that he was talking about an actors' union, a film actors' union. Reagan, as a former film actor, had then been a member of that trade union. But now he is appealing to working voters not to allow trade unions to dictate whom they should vote for. This is the point at which the true face of Ronald Reagan the union activist revealed itself.

[Vasilyev] The popularity of the administration in the U.S. trade unions is now, of course, at its lowest point.

[Zholkver] Yes, this emerged at the AFL-CIO congress and here it must be said, comrades, that the leadership of that union is ultra-reactionary. And nevertheless, even in the report of the executive committee of the AFL-CIO to the congress, the catastrophic consequences of Reaganism for U.S. workers are noted: factories standing idle, lives wasted in vain, and shattered hopes -- here I have quoted from the report of the leadership of the AFL-CIO to the congress.

[Lebedev] We are already accustomed to the fact that President Reagan likes speaking in the role of the great moralist of our times, and instructing all others, not just individuals but entire peoples, on how to behave, teaching them rules of conduct, bon ton and civilized behavior -- recently, incidentally, he tried to teach the Nonaligned Movement, among others, but Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, gave him a very good answer about double standards in this civilized behavior, and in morality as a whole. And further, on this question of morality, Reagan promised that he would open new horizons before the United States, and, moreover, that he would do this by means of his social policy and his social programs. Well, leaving aside the fact that these social programs, or rather allocations for them, are trailing somewhere behind, lagging ten or even more times below military expenditure -- there is nothing surprising about that -- now the United States has been shaken unexpectedly by a sensation. Many organs of the press have begun talking about hunger in America, in that prosperous, successful country, and I will permit myself to cite some extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES. The paper writes that the level of unemployment remains high, just as the number of people who have already lost the right to receive unemployment benefits remains high. The mayors of U.S. towns assert that to them hunger is the number one problem. The paper adduces figures showing that the income of 15 percent of the population does not reach the officially-established poverty level, and, as is known, that level is based on an estimate of essential expenses, let's say, for the most meager ration, and THE NEW YORK TIMES ends its article with this wish addressed to the President, that if he, the President, that is, really regards hunger the United States' shame it would be better if he actually spent money on feeding the hungry.

[Zholkver] On the question of the United States' shame, in his latest radio address Reagan, while noting a slight reduction in unemployment, a fraction of 1 percent, was compelled at the same time to give special recognition to the existence of an enormous percentage of unemployment among young people. People who have only just embarked upon life begin by visiting the unemployment office.

[Lebedev] By the way, they have no right to benefits.

[Zholkver] They haven't yet started working, and I must say that this problem, the problem of youth unemployment is typical of many countries which count themselves part of this free world. Not long ago the ministers of the European Economic Community met, and they noted that youth unemployment was the main problem. They could not suggest any tangible plans for the creation of new jobs.

Unemployment, Protest in FRG

I have more than once had occasion to visit unemployment offices in the FRG and West Berlin, and it is particularly painful to see young people there who have told me themselves that the tragedy of their situation lies in the fact that to have even a slight chance of finding a job one must have a trade. The new academic year has just begun in the vocational training system. In this same FRG approximately 70,000 young people cannot get apprenticeships in order to acquire a trade. This means a sort of vicious circle arises. If you have no trade it is harder still to find a job; yet you cannot acquire a trade because there are no apprenticeships. This is also very closely bound up with problems of human rights.

And the West German trade unions, in particular, have drawn attention to one further feature. They have noted that the trade unions' struggle against mass unemployment and for improvements in living and working conditions for manual and white-collar workers will have been in vain if they fail to halt the arms race, which is ruinous to all, and guarantee lasting peace on earth. Thus the battle for social rights links up with the struggle for the most important human right -- the right to life, to peace. And it is no accident that on the appeal of the West German trade unions a general strike, albeit a brief one, lasting 5 minutes, was held in West Germany last week to register a protest against the deployment of the missiles. It was held at 1155 [local time]. This time was very symbolically chosen; 5 minutes to 12 is the time when the danger is especially great. At 12 the bell will ring. This danger is now seen by people in many countries, above all in those countries where the United States and NATO are directly planning to deploy missiles, but in neighboring states too.

And so the struggle for social rights, for the right to national development, is directly linked with the struggle for life.

Our broadcast time is drawing to an end, and in conclusion I would like to recall once again Yuriy Vladimirovich's statement. All peoples, every inhabitant of our planet, must recognize the danger which is threatening, recognize it in order to join forces in the struggle for one's own existence. And all who are raising their voices today against the insane arms race, and in defense of peace, can rest assured that the policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries is aimed at attaining precisely these aims.

Thank you very much, comrades, for your participation in this program. Thank you very much, comrade listeners, for your attention.

ENVOY BRIEFS PRESS ON SOVIET INITIATIVES AT UN

LD072047 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 7 TASS -- The Soviet delegation at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly sponsored today (Friday) a press conference devoted to new proposals USSR had submitted for the consideration of the current of the General Assembly. Ambassador Vladimir F. Petrovskiy pointed out Soviet initiatives were aimed at limiting the arms race and at achieving disarmament.

He said adoption of Soviet draft declaration on "condemnation of nuclear war" would contribute to generating a political climate that would hamper actions of those who are devising plans providing for the first use of nuclear weapons.

We propose to back it up by a significant step aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race, he further said. Specifically Soviet Union has submitted for the consideration of the current session of the UN General Assembly of an urgent and important item entitled "Nuclear Arms Freeze". USSR proposes to cease, under effective verification, the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, to establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons, and to stop the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, he stressed.

Another Soviet proposal provides for the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth. Specifically we are advocating a comprehensive ban on the testing and deployment in outer space of any space-based weapons designed to destroy targets on the earth, in the air and outer space, ambassador explained.

At the same time our country has undertaken obligation not to be the first to place any kind of anti-satellite weapons in outer space. Unilateral moratorium declared by our country would be in effect as long as other states, in particular the USA, refrain from placing anti-satellite weapons of any kind in outer space, he added.

Vladimir F. Petrovskiy said a positive response to Soviet initiatives prevails at the UN.

SRV'S THACH AT UN BLAMES U.S. FOR ARMS RACE

LD080637 Moscow TASS in English 0531 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- Speeches by representatives of many delegations to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly are marked by alarm over the destiny of peace and by the painful awareness of the deadly danger of nuclear catastrophe casting a pall over man kind. Representatives of as many as 105 countries now have expounded the views of their governments on key international issues at this session where the general political debate is still continuing. The session has heard recurrent demands for specific measures to avert nuclear war and improve the political climate. The Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives, which have drawn highly favourable comments at the current session, meet precisely these aims.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his General Assembly speech held the United States responsible for the world tension and crises. He said the U.S. had decided there was no advantage for it in detente and embarked on the policy of propelling the arms race. The Vietnamese foreign minister declared his country's support for the initiatives of the socialist countries towards terminating the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war.

SOCIALIST STATES ISSUE ECONOMIC STATEMENT AT UN

LD072315 Moscow TASS in English 2301 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- The group of socialist countries have declared at the United Nations in support of the demands of restructuring the international economic relations on a fair, equitable and democratic basis. Such demands are known to be put forward above all by developing states, victims of the discriminatory economic and financial policy of the leading imperialist powers.

The countries of the socialist community (the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic) have sent to the U.N. secretary general a joint statement in which it is noted that they are guided by their invariable course of consolidation of peace, improvement of the whole system of international economic relations.

They support the rightful demands of developing states in that sphere, which promoted the adoption at the United Nations of such important documents as the charter of economic rights and duties of states, the General Assembly's resolution on the beginning of global negotiations on the most topical world economic problems. The beginning of these negotiations was blocked up by the United States, Britain, and West Germany.

The statement firmly criticises the policy of imperialist countries which seek to keep young states in the status of colonial dependence and to shift on their shoulders the heavy consequences of the crisis of the capitalist economic system. Such policy is the main obstacle on the way of democratic restructuring of international economic relations.

Declaring for the development of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation, the socialist countries turn down the attempts of using economic relations as a means of political pressure and interference in internal affairs of states. Such practice is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and its decisions.

As is noted in the statement, the practical solution of the fundamental problems of world development and restructuring of international economic relations is now inseparable from averting the threat of a nuclear war, realisation of effective measures of real disarmament. The means released as a result of such measures could become the most feasible source of additional resources for economic and social progress.

NONALIGNED STATES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON UN TALKS

LD081117 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- The ministers and heads of delegations of the non-aligned countries, attending the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly here, have concluded their plenary meeting at the U.N. Headquarters after endorsing a communique, which reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to the principles of anti-imperialist struggle and to the cause of enhancing peace, eliminating colonialism and promoting social and economic progress.

The meeting's final document rejected the imperialist "theories" and "doctrines" contending the possibility of using nuclear weapons and urged a freeze on the production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The non-aligned countries strongly condemned the United States and other NATO countries for planning to deploy new nuclear weapons in Europe.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON SOVIET UN INITIATIVES

LD102310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From 'International Diary' program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] As we have already reported, the Soviet Union has come forward with important initiatives at the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization. I invite political observer Nikolay Shishlin to speak on the significance of those initiatives:

There is no doubt that the question of the limitation and curtailment of the arms race is the problem of problems for contemporary world politics. Concealed in the arms race is a multitude of consequences -- but why say concealed? It carries and entails a multitude of consequences, as a matter of fact -- distressing consequences. The arms race engenders reciprocal suspicion among states, it poisons political relations among countries and hinders economic cooperation, not to mention the fact that the United States line towards increasing even further the scale of the arms race is infinitely narrowing the possibilities for mankind of solving global problems. It knows those global problems. They are the overcoming of hunger, the most dangerous illnesses, ecological problems, the problems of mastering the world's oceans and, as a matter of fact, one might say the peaceful assault of space. This also is a global problem, common to mankind.

And, of course, everyone understands that the ideal option for international relations would be a solution which would lead to the liquidation in general of weapons as such as it was said perfectly justly at the dawn of the October Revolution that the ideal of socialism is a world without weapons.

But as the first step, at the acute moment of today, it is essential at least to stop, at least to slow down this increasing acceleration of the arms race. And it is to this that the Soviet proposal on the freezing of nuclear weapons, advanced at the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, is subordinated. In essence, the idea itself of a freeze, to speak frankly, is not a purely Soviet idea. It has been conjectured in various political circles, including in American circles, but it is shared by the Soviet Union, and, for its part, it is prepared for an unconditional halt, because we believe that if there is today a military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, and if we face the task of striving so that this military-strategic parity should be established on an immeasurably lower level than today, then a halt to the arms race would be precisely a good precondition for this.

And now, when new Soviet proposals have been advanced at the 38th session of the General Assembly, and as you know they concern not only a freeze in nuclear weapons, but they also concern the nonproliferation of the arms race to space, including the idea of the liquidation of antisatellite weapons in general, and a number of other major considerations are advanced, in particular on the condemnation of nuclear war as such, the present session of the General Assembly is being transformed into an arena of political struggle. And we can say today that there are many supporters of the Soviet ideas, both in the General Assembly and beyond the walls of the General Assembly, including in America itself, for the reason that these ideas go to meet the peaceful aspirations of people.

UN BODY CRITICIZES U.S. ON DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION

LD081246 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- At a session of the Sixth Committee (Legal) of the U.N. General Assembly, where measures to enhance the protection and safety of diplomatic and consular missions were discussed, the United States has been strongly criticized for a flagrant violation of the norms and principles of international law. As was emphasised at the session, the UNO cannot remain indifferent to the facts of encroachments upon diplomatic immunity, and to facts of attempts on their life. How can one explain that the U.N. General Assembly's demands that the principles of the U.N. Charter as well as of international treaties be respected are not practised by everyone?

An answer to this question, said I.I. Yakovlev, representative of the USSR, should be sought first of all in the policy of those governments which today try to question the role of the UNO, to denigrate and belittle modern diplomacy, and to replace the methods and norms of diplomatic intercourse by a language of low abuse and methods of brute force. Representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Finland and other countries also spoke at the session of the need for strict observance of the norms of international law, of the necessity to strengthen the atmosphere of intolerance to any arbitrariness and hostility with regard to the UNO and with regard to the institution of diplomacy as such.

GENEVA HOSTS SYMPOSIUM ON UN ROLE, FUTURE

PM101057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Symposium Held"]

[Text] Geneva, 6 Oct -- An international symposium on the theme "The Role and Future of the United Nations" has been held here. It was conducted at the initiative of the World Federation of UN Assistance Associations. Prominent scientists, politicians, and public figures from many countries participated in its 3 days of work.

The vast majority of speakers at the symposium emphasized that it is particularly essential today, in conditions of worsening international tension and the growing threat of nuclear war, to make maximum use of all the United Nation's potential as an instrument for maintaining peace and security. V.G. Trukhanovskiy, representative of the Soviet UN Assistance Association and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted the enormous significance of the new Soviet peace initiatives, including those proposed in the United Nations, for preventing nuclear catastrophe and curbing the arms race. The community of nations, he said, has on the credit side a number of important moves in the field of disarmament, eliminating the remnants of colonialism, resolving global socioeconomic problems, and defending human rights. It is necessary to continue to act energetically in this direction and to seek above all to secure the primary right of every individual -- the right to live in conditions of peace.

UN ASSOCIATIONS PLENUM STRESSES NEED FOR PEACE

LD081642 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 8 TASS -- The 29th plenary assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) came to a close here today.

It centered on topical matters aimed at strengthening peace and international security, and at making more active the role of the public in the struggle for the removal of the threat of a nuclear war, for an end to the arms race and for the normalisation of international relations. During the five-day discussion, an overwhelming majority of the participants in the assembly pronounced for a more effective use of U.N. resources for the accomplishment of its main task -- to strengthen peace and international security.

In a message of greetings to the participants in the assembly, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasised that mankind is now living through a dangerous period which is fraught with a large-scale fire of war and that particularly growing in these conditions is the public's role in assisting the U.N. efforts to maintain peace and solve global problems facing the international community.

The Geneva forum of the WFUNA unanimously adopted a message to the U.N. member-nations, calling on them again to reaffirm at this exceptionally responsible moment their adherence to the principles of the U.N. Charter and first of all to the principle of renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

In a resolution on urgent measures to prevent deterioration of the situation in Europe, the participants in the assembly point out the increased danger of a quantitative and qualitative build-up of armaments and first of all of that in the European Continent, which creates an unprecedented risk of outbreak of nuclear war. Noting the upsurge of a large-scale anti-war movement throughout the world, they call for preventing through talks the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and for substantially reducing the existing nuclear arsenals. The resolution points out that all the participants in the Geneva negotiations should come forward with serious initiatives -- and not to make the talks dependent on some artificial time limits -- so as to create necessary conditions for their positive completion in the interests of all European peoples.

The resolution urges all national United Nations associations and other public organisations which come out in favour of disarmament and peace urgently to take vigorous actions in the struggle to remove the growing threat of the nuclear catastrophe.

An address has also been adopted in connection with the world-wide campaign for disarmament. The campaign is being conducted on the initiative of the United Nations. The address stresses that the public of the whole world can and must make a tangible contribution to ensuring the success of the campaign. The World Federation of the United Nations Associations welcomes the U.N. General Assembly's decision to observe an International Year of Peace in 1986. The participants in the assembly also passed resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, in Central America, Asia, and in Africa's south.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES BUILD DOWN, PAKISTAN

PM101342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] To Condemn Nuclear Madness

"All peoples, every inhabitant of our planet must be aware of the threatening danger. Be aware in order to pool their efforts in the struggle for their own existence."

These words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov resound throughout the world like an alarm bell, like a call to action. The statement of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, published 28 September, has generated a broad international resonance. Foreign comments note that this document has great importance and topicality for all mankind and demonstrates the USSR's resolve to struggle to halt the forces of militarism and keep the world from sliding toward nuclear war.

This week the Soviet Union proposed including the question "condemnation of nuclear war" on the agenda of the present UN General Assembly session as an important and urgent question. It is proposed that the UN states proclaim as criminal acts the elaboration and dissemination of doctrines and concepts designed to substantiate the "rightfulness" of the first use of nuclear weapons and, generally, the "admissibility" of unleashing nuclear war. The draft of a corresponding declaration has been submitted for consideration by the session.

Condemnation of nuclear war must be effectively reinforced by practical steps to curb the nuclear arms race. A freeze on nuclear arms would be an effective measure on this plane. The Soviet Union has advanced an important new initiative at the present UN General Assembly session. It has proposed ending, under effective control, the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, abandoning the deployment of new kinds and types of nuclear arms, establishing a moratorium on all tests of nuclear ammunition and new delivery vehicles, and ending the production of fissionable materials for the creation of weapons.

Of course, a simultaneous quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons by all the countries which possess them would be the best way to the goal. But the Soviet Union is also prepared to have the USSR and the United States do this first of all on a bilateral basis, as an example to other nuclear states.

Our country consistently pursues a policy of achieving accords which would close new channels of the arms race and result in the limitation of states' military activity. This would make it possible to enhance strategic stability and reduce the danger of nuclear war. This is also precisely the USSR's approach to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, which resumed in Geneva this week. The Soviet proposals provide for a substantial reduction -- by more than one-fourth -- in the total number of strategic delivery vehicles and a simultaneous lowering of the total number of nuclear warheads on them to equal agreed ceilings.

But the U.S. position is oriented not toward halting but, in fact, toward promoting the strategic arms race in those directions which the United States considers advantageous to itself. This is the true essence of Reagan's "new proposals" on this question. In the opinion of ABC-TV, the "build-down" idea advanced by the U.S. President provides for a faster reduction of land-based ICBM's, which constitute the basis of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces, than of sea-based missiles, which are most important to the United States. Another American television company -- CBS -- points out that Reagan's new "initiative" is designed to gratify Congress so as to ensure further funding of the MX program and other military plans of the administration, as well as making a gesture toward public opinion so as to facilitate the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

"The mountain has given birth to a dead mouse," the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes. "Reagan's proposals are aimed at opening the way to new, more sophisticated means of mass destruction."

As we can see, people in the U.S. capital are certainly not thinking of limiting and reducing strategic arms but of how to start producing types of them which can altogether overturn ideas about strategic stability and about the very possibility of effectively limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

The Soviet Union's appeal to all states to undertake urgent efforts to eliminate the danger of nuclear war has once again resounded from the UN rostrum this week.

Disturbances in Pakistan

More and more news of the mass disturbances which have now been continuing for 2 months is coming out of Pakistan. Despite martial law, hundreds of thousands of people are participating in street demonstrations against the Ziaul Haq regime, which is trying to reduce the intensity of the people's anger by means of cruel repression. During the dispersal of rallies and demonstrations almost 200 people have been killed, and approximately 20,000 arrested. The jails are so overcrowded that, following Pinochet's example, several city stadiums are being used as concentration camps.

General Ziaul Haq, as is known, came to power as the result of a military coup, overthrowing the Bhutto government in July 1977. He promised then that in 90 days' time he would hand over the reins of government to parliament, which he said would be elected on the basis of free and honest elections. But, instead of 3 months, more than 6 years have now passed, and Pakistan continues to live without a parliament.

Two months ago Ziaul Haq promised to hold a general election in ...March 1985, but on the condition that the president's powers will be substantially enlarged (including the right to dissolve parliament and remove the prime minister). The Pakistani public easily discerned behind this the "prospect" of the emergence of a life dictator.

This is why the promise to lift martial law served as a boost to demonstrations against the military regime. At first the province of Sind was the epicenter of these formidable shocks. But they soon spread to Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and even the Punjab, which the military clique ruling the country considers its own stronghold.

The present disturbances are characterized not only by their mass nature but also by their degree of organization. The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which unites eight opposition parties, is the initiator of the civil disobedience campaign. Their joint program provides for the reestablishment of parliamentary democracy in accordance with the 1973 Constitution, the implementation of an independent foreign policy based on the principles of nonalignment, a reduction in the share of foreign capital in Pakistan's economy, recognition of the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan, and direct talks with the latter. The movement's members accuse the regime of trampling Pakistan's national interests for the sake of transatlantic "aid" worth $3.2 billion.

How, then, do the Washington pseudodefenders of human rights and democratic freedoms react to the events in Pakistan? Somehow one cannot hear from the White House even a single critical word about martial law, which has dragged on for more than 6 years, or even a single angry tirade against the use of firearms against demonstrators, the public floggings, or the conversion of stadiums into concentration camps. Shots are echoing and blood is being shed in the streets of Pakistani cities. But no one threatens Islamabad with economic sanctions, a political boycott, and so forth.

C. Long, leader of a delegation of U.S. congressmen which visited the scene of the events, expressed himself quite frankly in this regard. "We proceed from the premise," he said, "that Pakistan is a strategically important country for the United States, particularly in the context of East-West relations. And therefore we must support the existing regime there in every possible way."

And how! Since the overthrow of the shah of Iran and the revolution in Afghanistan the role of Pakistan in U.S. imperialist strategy has particularly increased. It has become Washington's bulwark in Southwest Asia -- for keeping the Persian Gulf oilfields under military control, for waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people, and for blackmailing neighboring India by arming the Pakistan Army.

And now none other than U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has dashed off to Pakistan at the height of the disturbances which have gripped the country in order to publicly assure the regime that the United States will continue to supply it with weapons and money. Such demonstrative support is evidently designed to reassure the potentates under whom the ground has begun to shake. But in this -- as has happened repeatedly in the past -- Washington openly appears in the role of the chief patron and accomplice of dictatorship. And, as evidenced by the example of Iran, not even billion-dollar handouts for American weapons are capable of protecting proimperialist regimes from the people's anger.

WEINBERGER PUSHES U.S. MILITARY ON ASIAN TRIP

LD100706 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1553 GMT 9 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov -- in studio]

[Text] This week, Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, completed his tour of a number of countries of South and Southeast Asia. In connection with this tour, the ancient Eastern saying, he who sows dragon's teeth reaps the whirlwind, is particularly apposite. This great sower of military tension and the arms race was true to himself on this occasion too. In Tokyo, he approved the final plans for turning Japan into the United States' nuclear aircraft carrier, which was clearly confirmed by his visit, while he was there, to the U.S. aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, which carries nuclear weapons on board, in Sasebo port; and also by the published plans for setting up bases for Tomahawk cruise missiles along the Japanese coast.

In Beijing, the Pentagon chief tried to flatter the Chinese leadership with a proposal to hand over to the PRC up-to-date technology, so called "dual-purpose," for both civil and military purposes.

Weinberger's visit to Pakistan revealed American policy in that region in all its ugliness. By assuring the head of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, of the United States' intention of completely fulfilling its pledges of military and economic aid to the tune of over 3 billion dollars, the Pentagon chief confirmed the fears of other countries. As Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, said, for instance: Pakistan is obviously trying to overtake India in modern weapons. Weinberger's visit to Pakistan took place not to the accompaniment of a greetings salute from a ceremonial guard of honor, but of volleys from Ziaul Haq's punitive troops who were at that time taking vengeance on the streets of Pakistan's cities on all who were rising in the struggle against the anti-people military regime. On the day when the White House boss was saying yet again that the United States, allegedly, everywhere supports liberty and democracy, his secretary, as if mocking these words, was heaping money and weapons on yet another dictator to save a regime rejected by the people.

IAEA BOARD SESSION RECOMMENDS PRC MEMBERSHIP

LD070932 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 7 TASS -- A regular session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ended its deliberations at the international U.N. center in Vienna. The session among other things discussed the application of the People's Republic of China requesting that it be admitted to the IAEA. The board of governors decided to recommend the upcoming IAEA general conference to admit the PRC to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ICAO SESSION ENDS; ANTI-SOVIET MOVES REBUFFED

LD091144 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa October 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Milikyan reports: The assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has ended its 24th session in Montreal after examining more than 30 technical, economic, legal and financial items on the order of the day. The meeting's decisions, which were worked out in a spirit of cooperation, will form the basis for the work of the ICAO, which unites 150 countries, in the next three years.

The Soviet delegation took an active part in the session. It is on its initiative that the assembly revised the contents and ways of realising the ICAO's general program of work with a view to making it more efficient. The session also adopted a Soviet-sponsored resolution calling on the member countries to develop regional and bilateral cooperation in combatting the illegal captures and hijackings of aircraft as well as other acts of illegal interference with civil aviation operations.

The assembly also supported Soviet proposals concerning technical assistance to developing states. Speakers at the session noted the high training standards at Soviet civil aviation educational establishments. Besides, the assembly considered Soviet proposals for applying more stringent requirements to aviation equipment and the methods of servicing it and adopted corresponding decisions.

As has already been reported, the United States and a number of other countries did everything they could to misuse the session in a bid to foment anti-Soviet hysteria. But their attempts were firmly rebuffed. The Soviet delegation exposed the criminal actions of the U.S. special services, which are directly responsible for the heinous provocation with the dispatch of a South Korean airliner into the USSR's airspace on a spying mission, and denounced the discriminatory measures of the United States and other Western countries against Aeroflot.

The USSR's position met with the understanding and support of many delegations, which said that until the completion of an investigation into the incident, which is under way in the Soviet Union in strict accordance with Soviet legislation and international rules, any conclusions are premature. Many delegations also expressed themselves in favour of perfecting international flight rules. General support was given in this connection to Soviet proposals for perfecting the legal standards and technical rules connected with the regime of airspace of states and the interception of aircraft.

The ICAO aerial navigation commission, which consists of 15 countries, including the USSR, will in the near future consider the raising of responsibility of the air traffic control agencies for ensuring the safety of international flights and the need for intercepted planes to obey demands by interceptor services.

The United States and some other countries also failed in their attempt to prevent the election of the Soviet Union to the ICAO council -- the leading agency of this international organisation. They failed in general to draw the assembly away from discussing the main tasks of developing international civil aviation and turn the session into a scene of fruitless exercises in anti-Sovietism. The decisions of the 24th ICAO assembly session will facilitate the further scientific and technological progress of civil aviation and the further enhancement of international cooperation in this field.

U.S. BLOCKING UNESCO ON NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD071124 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 7 TASS -- The White House made new malicious attacks on the United Nations, its bodies and specialised agencies. And again it was President Reagan who acted out the part of a "critic", accusing UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) Thursday of pursuing a policy which he called alien to the concept of the free exchange of ideas and information, and of promoting censorship.

UNESCO is currently working on a code of rules which would regulate the situation in the international information market. It is important that such a document be worked out, since many developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America have virtually fallen a prey to "information imperialism". Major Western information monopolies, using the concept of free exchange of information as a cover, are working to establish control over the process of news distribution in the developing countries, trying to impose on the population of those countries such views on international developments which suit the West, and are openly preaching the cult of force and militarism.

The developing countries, therefore, actively demand that a new information order be established. The United States, however, is blocking the realisation of that demand. According to the U.S. President, Washington is striving to ensure the observance of the principles of open communications. To ensure freedom in information is to defend democracy, according to President Reagan's statement circulated here.

SEMINAR ON AFRICAN AGRICULTURE OPENS IN TASHKENT

PM100921 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 3

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "International Seminar"]

[Text] Tashkent, 5 Oct -- For several years now UN courses on economics and agricultural statistics have been operating successfully at the Tashkent Agricultural Institute. An international seminar of the UN Economic Commission for Africa has opened here and is based at this institute. The seminar's participants will discuss the problem "The Population's Participation in the Program of Agricultural Development."

Leaders of agricultural ministries and specialists from 30 African countries have arrived in Uzbekistan's capital.

The program of the seminar, which will continue through 22 October, includes reports by African countries' representatives on questions of national experience in the matter of the population's participation in agricultural development and speeches by representatives of the UN Scientific Research Institute of Social Development and by Soviet scientists.

KAL INCIDENT, U.S. ANTI-SOVIET HATRED SCORED

PM101111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "A Month of Hatred or Several Questions to U.S. President Ronald Reagan"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] As a journalist specializing in international affairs, I have, Mr President, written hundreds of articles, notes, reports, and essays, but I have never had recourse to the genre of the open letter to a U.S. President before. It is somewhat extravagant genre. I realize this full well. Likewise I realize that my letter, to some extent made to order [zakaznoye], and delivered via a newspaper will, most likely not reach its addressee, but if it does get there, it will be dismissed as yet another exercise by a Soviet propagandist. So in that case why am I still writing the letter? A writing man, willy-nilly, seeks the best form for what he wants to express. And so in my quest for a genre I came to the conclusion that my purpose is best suited by a letter with its special tone of authenticity and of direct appeal to a specific individual.

I am considered to be a specialist in America because the United States is my chief spher of professional interest and in my time I have worked as an IZVESTIYA correspondent in New York and Washington, I have been studying your country for more than 20 years and you are my sixth U.S. President. Life is, first and foremost, work. I am ready to acknowledge that you, Mr President, are completely ignorant of my existence, but because of my journalistic pursuits I have occasion to keep you permanently under observation. It may sound funny to say so, but I think about you perhaps just as much as I do about my nearest and dearest and especially as their fate depends to some extent on your conduct. Together with thousands of my colleagues around the world, I try to explain the political and human phenomenon called Ronald Reagan.

Of late you have been addressing yourself more than usual not just to your compatriots -- the Americans -- but also to "fellow-citizens throughout the world." In that case, you and I are "fellow-citizens" and in response I can address you from my platform. On the world political scene where there is no chief director and roles are not allocated but, as it were, snatched up [razbirayut], you most frequently choose the role of supreme arbiter in questions of humanity and morality. I will surely not be mistaken if I say that in September the expression CIVILIZED BEHAVIOR [tsivilizovannost] became your favorite expression. You mention standards of civilization and show concern for civilized procedures. It is an exceptionally important issue. The alternative to peace is war. The alternative to civilization is savagery and the law of the jungle. In essence this is one and the same alternative. There cannot be peace in a world where the law of the jungle holds sway instead of the norms of international law. But on the ethical plane, as applied to the human personality, civilized behavior presupposes that the intellect prevails over the instincts which at times awaken in a person the beast or the savage. Reflections in connection with this accent in your utterances also prompted me to set about writing an open letter.

Well then, the September of 1983 which has just elapsed but which is not forgotten, which has not been cosigned to oblivion, provides abundant concrete material both for you and for my notes.

We will not touch on the vexed issue of whether this is the hand of fate or some other hand, but from its very first day September has prophetically recalled what an alarming and ferocious world we live in. Not even its first day, but its first night. It was late that night, the night of 31 August-1 September, in the cold quiet of the stratosphere over Sakhalin Island, a quiet suddenly broken by the drone of jet engines, that an encounter took place between two aircraft -- the violator of Soviet airspace and an interceptor whose function was to terminate such violations. It was not only the drone of jet engines that broke the silence. The flight of the intruder aircraft was terminated, alas, by precisely the same harsh method that is used in cases of emergency to terminate the flights of intruding aircraft behaving like spy planes and failing to obey the interceptors. A harsh axiom of our time, when military men on the border of their own land and not far from alien land stand guard over peace, not forgetting for a second the possibility of acts of subversion, provocation, or war. But... but a cluster of human tragedies crashed into the ocean with the intruding aircraft. Innocent people from various countries died because the intruder was a gigantic Boeing 747 passenger aircraft belonging to the South Korean airline, which for some reason had deviated by as much as 500 km from a well-worn international air route.

Night can hide a secret. This time the secret proved to be longer than that first night of September and the entire tempestuous month of September, and to this day a shroud of secrey envelops the reply to the first question: How did this Boeing, with its sophisticated electronic apparatus ruling out the preelectronic possibilities of going astray, come to find itself there?

But one thing is not a secret and does not even seem to give rise to different interpretations on either side of the barricade. The nocturnal incident over Sakhalin was the outcome of the present international climate which, Mr President, you have actively and specifically formed since January 1981, since your first days of settling into the White House. And so the whole sky is filled with the storm clouds of suspicion and enmity, and where there are storm clouds a storm is also possible, as are blinding flashes of lightning erupting from the gloom to show how dense and terrible this gloom is. This anxiety for peace imbues the recent statement by Soviet leader Yu. V Andropov.

And there is something which is no secret and, in summing up the results of the elapsed month of September, I think no one will dispute this. The level of hostility and suspicion has not fallen but has soared, has increased sharply. It has increased although state wisdom dictated that an entirely different lesson be drived from the incident.

You cannot bring back the dead, and not a month but years and years will be needed for the anguish of their friends and relations to subside. But if they could be resurrected by some miracle, what would they tell us? Just what? Would they tell us that nothing on earth would have induced them to fly on that Flight 007, that they would never have trusted the pilots the ill-fated Boeing 747? Yes, they probably would say that. But what else? Surely they would not cite their own tragic experience to start preaching even greater suspicion and emnity which, like a lighted safety fuse, are drawing closer to the mountains of the most terrible weapons in history -- the only thing being that we cannot see into the impenetrable future, cannot see how long the fuse is, how rapidly the flame is approaching it, and whether it will be extinguished before it is too late?

Surely they would not start preaching that, Mr President? There were different people there, but a man is not his own enemy, as they say. And if we have produced lamentable results in summing up September, if there is now more tension, mingled with distrust, fear, and outright hostility, then to whom are we indebted for this?

Who has made this international incident the most acute international crisis in recent years? Who has brought sensationally together the meaning of two words whose only resemblance is orthographical -- history and hysteria?

Even the letter genre ultimately does not stop us from calling things by their names. You have turned the incident into an unprecedently acute political propaganda confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, attempting at the same time to give it a different coloring, one that suits you better -- that of the entire world's confrontation with the Soviet Union. This was not simply an emphasis but the real leitmotif of your numerous speeches alleging that the entire world community denounces the Soviet Union, that the entire angry world is hurling stones at the Russians it has turned against. There is one definition that occurs to me, and I would like to emphasize it -- A MONTH OF HATRED. Unlike us, your country does not have weeks or months of friendship with a particular people. On the other hand, your administration now wants to enshrine in your service record an ignominious discovery -- you have made September a veritable month of hatred for the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Are civilized behavior and the incident of hatred for another people compatible?

Unfortunately, the month of hatred has been a success and has been of a mass nature. As someone who has lived in the United States for a long time, I know that public hysteria in your country swoops down with the speed and force of a hurricane and that no one and nothing can resist it -- frightened reason raises its hands, capitulating, if only temporarily, to chauvinist instinct. And Congress, after protracted doubt and resistance, instantly accepts your program, Mr President, for creating MX ICBM's because the same hysteria has established an irrational cause-and-effect linkage between the incident over Sakhalin and the acquisition of dangerous nuclear first strike weapons. "We cannot allow ourselves to turn this incident into the foundation of a new mountain of armaments and militarist demagoguery." These are not your words, Mr President. They are the words of Congressman G. Crockett, a Democrat from Michigan. In September his was a voice crying in the wilderness.

Hysteria marches hand in hand with cheap political intrigue, and so it is that two respected governors of two big states -- New York and New Jersey -- are already rushing to make as big a contribution as they can to the month of hatred by closing airports to the aircraft carrying the head of the Soviet delegation to the UN General Assembly session.

Hatred is more intoxicating than alcohol -- and in various states various restaurateurs are no longer taking swigs of Russian vodka; they are taking swipes at it, without forgetting, of course, the television crew members and their commerical declaring their patriotism. Games, but not innocent ones.

As for me, Mr President, I see one little scene in the very eye of this September hurricane which, as is the custom in your country, should be given a woman's name -- hysteria. In the little settlement of Glen Cove, Long Island, where New Yorkers vacation away from their city, a crowd of local inhabitants with the most destructive intentions rushed out to -- and broke into -- the premises of the residence of the permanent Soviet UN representative. Things were trampled on, destroyed, and broken, but that is not where the furious EYE OF THE TYPHOON is to be found. No, not in material damage, but in the fact that banners reading "Kill the Russians!" fluttered over the heads of the crowd.

That is the supreme penalty, and the supreme form of hatred.

The crowd in Glen Cove was eager to take the law into its own hands or, as the Americans say, was eager for lynch law. The crowd brought down its unbridled ferocity and hatred on the Russians, the Soviets, on each one of us, brought down its refusal to regard us as complete people like everyone else, which is a ploy U.S. racists traditionally use to vindicate reprisals against their black compatriots.

You failed to make any response to the Glen Cove episode, Mr President, but I am sure that you cannot support that savage call to kill the Russians. As a man personifying supreme power, you are of course opposed to the mob rule which flouts law and order. There is another reason why you cannot share this call. For a man in your position that would mean war, a war on the scale not of Glen Cove but of the whole world, a war, moreover, which in the nuclear missile age is tantamount to inevitable suicide. Your defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, does not view the Russians with favor, but even he, when your immoderate supporters demanded that the heat be put on with regard to sanctions, going as far as breaking off diplomatic relations with Moscow, even he, it is reported, made a despairing gesture, saying: "What do you want us to do, declare war on them?"

Nonetheless, if we continue this painful talk with a view to finding out the truth, one more question arises: Who incited the lynch mob in Glen Cove -- and not just there? Who nurtured this wild story of cold-blooded terror, of the deliberate destruction of civilians in the skies? Here we have to return to the question of your own responsibility, Mr President. It was your own repeated statements which made a powerful attempt to foist this story on U.S. and world public opinion. You fueled horror and hatred by your description of the incident, by all your epithets: "Barbaric destruction," "crime against humanity," "result of a society which totally disregards the rights of the individual and the value of human life." You want me to remind you of your own words? "The Russians imply," you said, "that to shoot down an aircraft -- even if there are hundreds of totally innocent men, women, and children, including babies, on board -- is part of their accepted procedure..."

The mob in Glen Cove had a firm backing when it advanced on the Soviet residence with its placards reading "Kill the Russians!"

Did the U.S. President know that the Soviet pilot was unaware that it was a passenger aircraft in front of him? The evidence of your own intelligence services attests that no, the pilot did not know. One forms the impression that you did not want that knowledge, that you even avoided it, because the truth hindered your plans. The worse the better - that is what suited these plans, because that worse works better for your anticommunism, for your story about the "empire of evil" and your calls for a "crusade," your constant attempts to dehumanize the Russians, Soviet people, and the Soviet state and deprive them of their human state in the eyes of the U.S. and other peoples. The worse the better -- that is the principle by which you acted, although this principle pushes us toward a catastrophe, than which nothing can be worse, for all of us "fellow citizens of the world."

The world is big, contradictory, and complex, and your duties, Mr President, are diverse and arduous. But even in this world you should not spurn the supreme simplicity which wisdom chooses as a mode of expression. The great poet Aleksandr Pushkin serves for us Russians and non-Russians living in the Soviet Union as a tuning fork by which the best in our multinational culture -- and our conscience itself -- is harmonized. Almost 150 years ago in his poet's testament he said wisely and simply: "And I shall long be dear to the people for arousing good feelings with my lyre...." Everyone in our country knows these words from a tender age.

To be dear to the people, not only the lyre but also a policy must generate good feelings. That is not what you were doing in September. You were sowing bad feelings -- and you reaped your harvest immediately, because hatred is more contagious than love and demands reciprocity more imperiously than love. Relations between us have become even colder, even more bitter. You were not far from the truth when, in your recent radio address, you admitted that in some countries your portrait "looks quite grim."

Just one stipulation -- not your portrait, your self-portrait. Statesmen paint their own portraits with their own words and actions -- in the full spectrum of their combinations and contrasts....

Retaining my hope for better times,

Stanislav Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer

AEROFLOT WORKERS CONDEMN SANCTIONS POLICY

PM101503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Develop Cooperation"]

[Text] Aeroflot aircraft fulfill a peaceful, humane mission and help to develop friendly contacts among peoples. This was pointed out by the participants in a meeting of civil aviation workers held in Moscow 5 October.

They named the provocation organized by the U.S. special services and involving a South Korean aircraft as an example of extreme adventurism in politics. Using this provocation, the Reagan administration adopted a policy of "sanctions" against Aeroflot and pushed its NATO allies into joining it. The situation has now been normalized: Soviet airliners are, as previously, flying to dozens of countries, and our airports are receiving aircraft of many of the world's airlines.

To promote rapprochement among peoples and to help achieve mutual understanding among them and develop international cooperation -- Aeroflot workers see this as their lofty mission, the meeting participants declared.

REAGAN'S 'MILITARISTIC' FOREIGN POLICY CONDEMNED

PM091950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 Second Edition p 5

[Article by A. Petrov entitled "Washington's Rhetoric and Deeds"]

[Text] Not a day passes without the U.S. leaders, including the President, making speeches and issuing statements that praise the virtues of U.S.-type capitalism, forecast the "future death" of socialism and justify the unprecedented arms race that they have unleashed. But in order to cover this policy, which is their major policy, they do not mind talking about the "love of peace."

The U.S. masters bluntly say they would like to change the world to their liking. The head of the White House does not conceal that the world should be run according to his own "ideas about civilized life" because, you see, "the United States, as the most powerful Western country," bears responsibility for mankind's future.

And how does Washington intend to establish its system? No secret is made of this, either. There is only one way, Reagan declares -- "through strength"; and this strength "Is based on military potential."

So we have the military fist as the chief argument in conduct of international affairs, as the chief means of implementing U.S. foreign policy. One hundred percent militarization, an unprecedented arms race, unconcealed brigandage extending to all continents -- that is the intent of Reagan's course. This course permits the waging of "limited" and "global" nuclear wars and achieving victory in them. What is this, other than adventurism in the current administration's policies, a reflection of its irresponsibility which cannot be concealed by any propaganda subterfuges? The United States is also trying to involve its allies in NATO, Japan and other countries in this dangerous game.

All these White House statements, which take no account of the real correlation of forces and which clearly exaggerate the possibilities for the United States itself, are an absurd claim to world hegemony. The world has long ceased to be the way it appears through the prism of the interests of the military-industrial complex, which is now drunk with power in Washington. In this connection THE NEW YORK TIMES concluded the other day: "On a number of occasions in recent weeks, Reagan has plainly and clearly demonstrated his intellectual and emotional incapacity to conduct foreign policy on a rational, or even on a legitimate basis." All this could simply be considered ridiculous, were it not for the tremendous danger to peace inherent in it.

The military preparations of the United States, unprecedented in human history, are assigned the role of a sort of material backup to the "crusade" proclaimed by Washington against the USSR and socialism as a system. It is the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth which the U.S. Administration sees as the main obstacle on its path toward materializing its globalist claims. It cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the existence of the world system of socialism represents the most important guarantee of the continuity of the world-revolutionary democratic process, of the struggle for national liberation and social progress. All this evokes hatred among the present masters of the White House. But their militarist policy threatens all peoples.

Washington now also includes the Nonaligned Movement among its enemies. In his recent UN General Assembly speech, the U.S. President contemptuously called it a movement of "pseudo-nonalignment." He accused the overwhelming majority of UN member states of "joining forces" with "injustice," "aggression," and of "trampling human dignity underfoot."

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, indignantly rejected the crude attacks by the U.S. President directed against the member countries of this movement that refuse to follow Washington's lead.

A "crusade" has thus been declared against all who disagree with the American diktat and with living according to Washington's rules.

The United States is also waging wars in the full meaning of this word. What else is one to call the combat actions of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon? Is not this the meaning behind the fact that the U.S. military has encircled Central America, that it is directly and through intermediaries killing women and children in Nicaragua, carrying out genocide in El Salvador, and threatening Cuba? American bayonets support the regime which drowned Chile in blood. The United States is perpetrating crimes and coercion against the people of Afghanistan.

The hands of the Washington rulers are also stained with the blood of South African patriots -- the victims of U.S. imperialism, which acts in entente cordiale with South African racism. Washington has also to answer for the evil deeds done against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Namibia.

The recent maxim by the U.S. President that "wars are not made by people, but by governments" is a revealing one. The President confirmed yet again that nothing his government does has anything in common with the interests of the American people; in fact, it goes completely counter to those interests.

The policy of the current U.S. Administration also goes contrary to the interests of other peoples. The unprecedentedly wide anti-nuclear movement on both sides of the Atlantic confirms that people see a threat to universal peace in the policy of the White House and that Washington's military preparations have nothing in common with the will of the peoples. That is why the President so dislikes this movement, which he sometimes attributes to "Kremlin intrigues", and other times calls it "an absurdity".

"Of course, in the minds of those who create Washington's policy, everything that is not in accordance with the philosophy of diktat, with the course of confrontation and pressing on with the arms race, is "absurd." What are not "absurd" are any man-hating actions, even the most insidious ones, if they are in accordance with this policy.

"The U.S. leadership, which declares that "if transition from cold war to detente is progress, then it cannot permit itself such progress," or that in general "there are more important things than peace," brings a threat to the security of peoples, including its own people. This is now understood not only by citizens of the FRG, but also by Americans, for instance the residents of the States of Utah and Nebraska, where it is planned to deploy MX missiles."

Today more than ever, the complete noncorrespondence of the public mood with the militaristic designs of the Washington administration and the NATO leaders who support it has been highlighted. Never before has the gulf between the peoples of the United States and its allies and those who claim the role of articulators of their interests been exposed so clearly. This gulf is so yawning that even the head of the White House would like to fill it with something. With what? With empty rhetoric and totally unsupported promises of "putting into practice dreams" of peace and prosperity and with "readiness to reach a compromise" at the talks. A large-scale campaign to misinform the public, called on to camouflage the aggressive essence of U.S. foreign policy, is being unleashed.

What is the value, for instance, of Reagan's assertion of his "personal devotion to the idea of the reduction of nuclear weapons and conscientious negotiations directed toward achieving this end." Yet he says this at a time when the American side is virtually sabotaging one set of negotiations - on strategic arms limitation -- although trying to conceal this with a show of "initiatives"; has deliberately led another set -- on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe -- into a dead end, and has walked out altogether from others, such as those on the limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean and on antisatellite systems.

The U.S. President placed himself in an utterly ridiculous position when he expressed the intention of "appealing directly to the people of the Soviet Union." You see, he would "like to talk about the ideas and feelings we have in common." And has he thought about what "common feelings and ideas" Soviet citizens can have with a man who does not conceal his contempt for the Soviet people, his hatred of our system; with a man whose name people on earth connect with all the very worst, including a feeling of alarm about tomorrow? And if the U.S. President would really like to know the "feelings and ideas" of the Soviet people, he should take an interest in the slogans at the huge demonstrations by the working people of the USSR which have taken place recently, rejecting war and the arms race and condemning Washington's adventurism.

It is doubtful whether anybody will believe in the U.S. President's love of peace even though he tries hard to play what is a new role for him -- the role of peace-lover. What are we expected to believe in, his dove-cooing or the MX missiles? His "frankness," or Pershing II and cruise missiles which he intends to place in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet borders at any cost? Is one to believe his words about his "humanity" or to see the real fruits of Washington's policy, which brings immeasurable disasters and sufferings to millions of people? What are his speeches on the "human rights" worth when he only recently, you see, discovered with surprise that a considerable part of his own country's population lives in hunger, when the activity of the repression machine in the United States is being widened and when elementary rights and liberties are being suppressed and every political "dissent" strangled?

People are still able to distinguish between black and white, good and bad. They see that the present Washington administration carries out a policy which is opposed to the interests of peace and security of peoples, including the peoples of the Soviet Union.

All this has been clearly and concisely answered in the statemnt by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "It is time for all those who are concerned to understand that we will manage to ensure the security of our country and the security of our friends and allies under whatever circumstances."

The Soviet Union knows firmly what line should be followed in today's complicated situation. Our policy sets the aim of preserving and consolidating peace and relaxation of international tension, of curbing the arms race, and of expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

That is where we stand. And it is not given to anyone to make the USSR depart from this path, neither with threats and blackmail, nor with empty promises and deception.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON LEBANON 'HOSTILE RANTING'

PM101302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Occupiers Consolidate"]

[Text] Washington October 9 -- Speaking on radio, President Reagan made a baseless attempt at whitewashing the extremely aggressive policy of his administration towards the Middle East and justifying U.S. Marines' intervention in Lebanon.

After admitting that "many questions had been rased" in America of late "as of what they (U.S. Marines) were doing there and whether their presence there was in our national interest" and that many believe we "should bring our young men home and mind our own business," the White House chief nonetheless reaffirmed his intention to keep the U.S. contingent in Lebanon, which already in fact is performing the functions of an occupation corps, in that country indefinitely. Here Reagan quoted from a letter by one of the GI's sowing death on Lebanese soil, who claimed the U.S. Marines "defend" there "the American way of life."

Failing to mention even in passing his earlier assurances that U.S. troops were being sent to Lebanon for a short time and would not engage in combat directly, Reagan heaped praise upon a congressional resolution which endorsed the U.S. interventionist force's stay in that country for another 18 months. As is known, many observers liken this resolution to the disgraceful "Tonkin Gulf Resolution" which gave the green light to U.S. aggression in Indochina.

Reagan also reaffirmed that U.S. policy would continue to be based on his one-year-old "initiative for the entire Middle East" which is permeated with the spirit of the Camp David collusion and aims to establish U.S. domination in that part of the world. The President did not make any bones about admitting that this was the most advantageous way for both the United States itself and the Israeli aggressors it backs. Moreover, as THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out, "he had supported the Israeli incursion into Lebanon" last year openly and bluntly for the first time. This statement by the President was further confirmation that the 1982 Israeli aggression against sovereign Lebanon was an operation which was coordinated by Washington and Tel Aviv in advance in the framework of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

The President's radio address made it totally clear that the United States is going to entrench its troops solidly in Lebanon and to set up there a staging area for interference in the internal affairs of not only that country but also other Middle East nations.

The U.S. President tried to question the Syrian Arab Republic's sovereign right to bolster its defences in the face of Israeli aggression and to receive weapons from the Soviet Union in order to strengthen its national security.

Damascus October 9 -- Damascus radio said in a broadcast rebuking Reagan's hostile rantings in relation to the SAR that Syria has every right to acquire all necessary means of defence.

'POLITICAL SOMERSAULTS' OF U.S. LEADERS SCORED

LD091355 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] We follow with "Moscow Viewpoint," by Valentin Zorin. Here is what he writes.

Soviet-American relations have of late reached an extremely dangerous point, regardless of what the administration is telling the American public. It is not surprising that such different countries like the United States and the Soviet Union have quite different opinions and assessments of world problems. That is a fact, although it doesn't make things easier on the international arena, but it is not out of the ordinary. With good faith and the necessary amount of trust in the actions and motives of the other side there is no problem, no matter how complicated, that could not be solved in the interests of both sides.

The danger in the current situation is that recently the Soviet public has had serious reasons to doubt the possibility of trusting the current leadership in Washington. This was stated directly and honestly in the public statement made recently by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. He said, quote, If anyone did have any illusions about the possibility of the policies of the present American Administration evolving in a favorable direction, the events of the recent past should have dispelled them once and for all. For the sake of attaining its imperial aims it is going so far that one cannot but wonder whether Washington in general has any brake to stop it from crossing the line before which any thinking person must stop, and quote.

In contrast to the current leaders in Washington, who talk incessantly and are not always ready to answer for what they say, the Soviet leaders come out with well-thought-out and weighed statements. It would be a mistake to consider the statement of the Soviet leader I just quoted rhetoric or propaganda. It's not just a matter of the manner in which the leaders of the current administration make their statements, a manner which goes against all customary norms of international relations. However, this manner does indicate the bad upbringing of those who, when they talk about the Soviet Union, resort to foul language and show they are not prepared for the difficult and responsible mission they have been entrusted with.

The American mass media, for example, have widely publicized the speech made recently by Vice President Bush in Vienna, Austria. Mr Bush stooped so low that he not only slandered the policy of the Soviet Government, but made disparaging remarks about the Russian people. The vice president of the United States accused Russians of being backward and uncivilized, even though they have given the world geniuses who enriched civilization with their talented creativity. Apparently attempting to please his boss, who calls this country the focus of evil and declared a crusade against it, the vice president, if he accomplished nothing else, demonstrated that he is uncivilized.

The actions of the current administration have been so crude and dangerous that they have begun arousing concern in the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES for instance has noted that many influential people in Washington are alarmed and feel that the Reagan policy is brankrupt. One gets the impression that very recently even someone in the White House realized that they had gone too far. This is the only I can explain the speech made by President Reagan in the United Nations. The leader of the very same administration that has talked about a possibility of a limited nuclear war and a preventive nuclear strike suddenly said such a war was inconceivable and waved before the General Assembly an olive branch, such an unaccustomed gesture for the President.

If anyone in Washington today believes that such political somersaults can fool anyone, they they are only showing how politically amateurish they are. The Soviet Union will welcome any demonstration of good faith and desire for a good-neighborly dialogue. The Reagan administration has undermined the necessary trust in Soviet-American relations and therefore must restore it. It would be good if the leaders in Washington would once and for all understand that Americans have just as much to gain from that as the rest of us.

U.S. PRESSURE ON 'PEACE CHAMPIONS' DECRIED

PM101609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 83 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Vikentiy Matveyev under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion: "The Will of the Peoples"]

[Text] The national can sometimes generate a most irrational reaction bordering on the hysterical.

Senator Orrin Hatch from Utah was angry when he found out that up to 100 letters from U.S. schoolchildren voicing anxiety at the threat of nuclear war are reaching the White House every day. The senator's recent statement on the subject was couched in a spirit suggesting that someone was "inciting" the young people who are sending such letters to Washington.

The U.S. journalist Henry Tanner is vexed. In a report from the FRG in the 1 October issue of THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE he reported not without regret, that for the first time during West German public demonstrations against the new U.S. missiles these protests "are being linked increasingly closely to the sharpening struggle over social issues, especially unemployment." The trade unions are also now marching in the front ranks of the antiwar demonstrations.

Washington official circles reacted nervously to the news of a demonstration in Japan protesting the entry of a U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier into Sasebo Port. It was an impressive spectable. Fishing boats surrounded the aircraft carrier while the thousands of people gathered on the shore formed their own cordon against the uninvited visitor with nuclear weapons on board.

Three incidents and a single moral.

"Love of peace is not a sugary jelly; courage turns it into an effective conviction, and this conviction cannot remain static. We will utter these words daily, wherever we are, until they become flesh and blood and create a militant brotherhood of peace which will clear the heavy, dirty air."

That was written by the Chilean patriot and poetess (Gabriela Mistral) about 30 years ago when "brinkmanship" was a favorite pursuit of Dulles' diplomacy in Washington.

It was no accident that mankind was able to come through the ordeals of those years and avoid a catastrophe. Some 500 million people signed the 1950 Stockholm Appeal demanding the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The signatures included scraps of paper with the word "yes" scrawled on them forwarded from Franco's torture chambers in Spain. African names carved on bamboo sticks, paper and silk scrolls bearing Chinese and Japanese characters, thick tomes with Russian, Ukrainian, Uzbek, Kirghiz and Georgian names.

What part was played by the will of hundreds of millions of people expressed in these signatures in the fact that, despite the arms race, its initiators were nonetheless wary of overstepping the fatal mark? And can we be sure this will be the case in the future?

Burning questions. They are posed by international reality. And the replies? There are no ready-made replies. What is to come will depend to a decisive degree on the pooling of the efforts of all those who hold peace dear -- both governments and the public masses. That is how our party and the Soviet state have posed and continue to pose the problem of preserving and strengthening peace.

The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expresses the thoughts and aspirations of all mankind. This document of tremendous political importance contains a clear class-based analysis of the situation prevailing in the world and a principled assessment of the dangerous militarist course steered in international relations by the present Washington administration.

Responding to Yu.V. Andropov's statement, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: "Yu.V. Andropov warned that the United States is embarking on the production of new types of weapons influencing strategic equilibrium. It is on the basis of this approach that the (Reagan) administration hopes to prompt the Kremlin to come to an agreement..."

And so the same gamble on talks "from a position of strength!" An overplayed record!

The NATO propaganda services are trying to influence the peace champions in order to achieve a decline in the antiwar movment. Considerable hopes are pinned on the apperance in West Europe of the cruise and Pershing II missiles having a similar demoralizing effect on the public.

These gambles must not pay off. In 1978 the Carter administration was obliged to beat a retreat with regard to plans to deploy neutron weapons in West Europe. It is appropriate to recall also the fate of the U.S. Jupiter medium-range missiles deployed in a number of NATO countries in the second half of the fifties and then withdrawn by the United States from West Europe and Turkey.

The Reagan administration's provocative militarist course is meeting with mounting resistance from broad sections of Americans. That is borne out by the results of recent public opinion polls in the United States. For the first time since R. Reagan became President, considerably more Americans now condemn the White House policy than support it. The question of a nuclear arms freeze is being animatedly debated in Congress.

History does not mark time, and this is upsetting policymakers in the United States. Intolerance of social changes in the world of socialism explain the words spoken by Reagan to other NATO countries' leaders in July 1982 when he was in Bonn regarding the "state of war" in which the United States finds itself. The U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY wrote that this "so surprised the other heads of state that they couldn't find a thing to say."

Unbridled speeches of this kind cannot intimidate those to whom they are addressed, nor can they inspire the United States' closest allies.

The graver the threat proceeding from militarist circles, the broader the resistance to this threat. Those who play with fire can be forced to retreat.

U.S. IMPERIALISM BRANDED 'SOURCE OF EVIL'

PM071106 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "Morality and Politics"]

[Text] The more obvious Washington's intention becomes to secure by whatever means a dominating position in the world for the United States, the fiercer and more refined are the U.S. ruling circles' attempts to conceal the dangerous expansionist course of their policy behind a screen of lies. Not content with exploiting malicious fabrications about the "Soviet threat," the intiators of the psychological aggression against the USSR have gone so far as to declare a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. Describing the Soviet Union as the "focus of evil" they at the same time spare no efforts in attempting to present themselves in the role of some kind of "Humanists," as the lawmakers and vehicles of the "norms of international morality."

Our country has no reason to sidestep the struggle around the question of good and evil in politics. Soviet people are convinced that only a political course which is aimed at upholding and strengthening peace and not at preparing for world thermonuclear carnage, at ensuring reliable security for peoples and not at fueling tension and whipping up war psychosis can be truly humane.

Only a policy which expresses the interests of the peoples and not the aspirations of imperialist monopolies and the desires of the military-industrial complex bosses who line their pockets from military preparations can be truly moral. The Soviet Union has implemented precisely such a principled and consistent foreign policy line from the times of Lenin's Decree on Peace up to the present day. The USSR's foreign policy, which accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people who are building communism, also accords completely and entirely with the aspirations of all the world's peoples. It was our country which promised at the present UN General Assembly session "to discontinue, under effective verification, the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals including all types of delivery vehicles and warheads, refraining form the deployment of new kinds and types of these weapons, establishing a moratorim on all nuclear warhead tests and also on tests of new kinds and types of delivery vehicles, and discontinuing the production of fissionable materials for weapons manufacture purposes."

But evil does indeed exist on the planet. It is, above all, the serious threat to peace created by imperialism, the danger of a world thermonuclear catastrophe which hangs over all countries and peoples like the sword of Damocles. The source of this threat is the U.S. imperialist circles, which are unwilling to reconcile themselves to the fact that the United States now has to live in conditions of a military-strategic balance between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact member countries which impose a restraint on U.S. imperialist expansion.

In one month' time, at the beginning of November, it will be 3 years since R. Reagan was elected U.S. President. Analyzing the main tendencies and processes characterizing this period in U.S. political life, observers state with good reason that it has been marked above all by an unprecedented outburst of militarism and accelerated material preparations for a nuclear duel. To achieve their narrow mercenary class aims, the U.S. ruling circles are prepared literally to stop at nothing, they are openly declaring nuclear war to be permissible and have even put about the idea that such a war, which would call into question the very existence of human civilization, is they allege, "not all that horrific."

The cannibalistic concepts of a "first nuclear strike," of a "limited" war, a "star" war, and other types of nuclear clashes devised in Washington are backed up with an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military potential. A plan for "America's rearmament" spread over 5 years has already been launched and the intention is to spend the astronomical sum of more than $1.5 trillion on its implementation. The production of more and more new weapons systems -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- is being initiated. It is planned to extend the unrestrained arms race to space too. How is one to reconcile all these facts with the "principles of international morality" about which Mr Reagan and company are holding forth in such high-flown terms?

One of the most important problems in present-day international life is the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union's position as regards this problem is clear: Loyal to its principled peace policy, our country favors lowering the level of military confrontation as far as possible using the existing military-strategic parity as a point of departure; were the Soviet proposals to be accepted, the overall number of medium-range nuclear means on the continent would be reduced on the USSR's as well as on NATO's side to approximately one-third.

But what is the U.S. position? Attempting to don the toga of a peacemaker, Washington lavishly puts forward its own "options" accompanied by noisy propaganda firework displays: first the so-called "zero" option, then the "interim" option and now some kind of "updated" option.

The labels may vary, but the aim remains the same: to try by hook or by crook to fundamentally change the strategic situation in Europe to its own advantage, and to achieve a situation whereby the USSR unilaterally reduces its medium-range arsenal and the United States, conversely, obtains the "right" to build up this arsenal in addition to what NATO has already. And such a one-sided approach which looks very much like sabotage of the negotiations, is advertized by Washington without the slightest twinge of conscience as a "sign of goodwill" and is described as "flexibility!"

But the evil which exists in the present-day world that is not limited to the threat of thermonuclear self-incineration engendered by imperialism. It also comprises the hegemonism which is being fostered in the United States and the attempts by Washington's latter-day would-be rulers of the planet's destinies to impose their kind of order wherever they are not rebuffed. Having assumed the functions of a world gendarme, the United States is openly declaring virtually the whole world to be a "sphere of vital U.S. interests." Under all kind of far-fetched pretexts the Washington administration is expanding the U.S. military presence in areas thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores and setting up more and more bridgeheads for the use of U.S. weapons against any country that rejects imperialist diktat.

"The world is well aware of the price of this kind of moralizing," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement notes. "In Vietnam, morality as understood by Washington figures was instilled by means of napalm and chemical poisons; in Lebanon it is being driven home by gun salvos from warships; and in El Salvador this morality is being introduced by means of genocide. And this list of crimes could be continued. Thus, there is much that can be said about the moral side of U.S. policy: both by recalling history and when speaking about the present."

Another example of the extreme adventurism and absolutely complete amorality of the U.S. policy is the sophisticated provocation involving the infiltration of a spy-plane into Soviet airspace which was organized by the U.S. special services. Drumming up frenzied anti-Sovietism in connection with this criminal act and fueling militarist hysteria, Washington politicans have hastened to avail themselves of the exacerbated situation which they themselves had brought about to push new vast military appropriations through Congress. Thus the "humanism" of the figures who are trying to shift onto others the blame for the death of the people who were on board the South Korean Boeing is turning into new mountains of arms ranging from MX missiles to canisters of nerve gas.

This is to say nothing of what Washington's moralizing looks like against the backdrop of the atmosphere which prevails in the United States itself. Holding forth about morality and humanism there, are the people who, having turned America into a military and police state, are encouraging the cult of violence in every way, are mercilessly meting out rough justice to trade unions, throwing the fighters against racial discrimination behind bars, and, without a moment's hesitation, dispatching guardsmen, armed to their teeth, to disperse mass demonstrations of peace champions. The rulers of the country where the army of fully or partially unemployed people now numbers 25 million, where there are 5 million homeless, 12 million people go hungry, and almost 35 million eke out a miserable existence below the officially established "poverty line," are calling for "humaneness."

These days the peoples judge the policies of various governments not according to their words but according to their practical deeds. And no matter how hard the U.S. ruling circles try to elevate themselves to the rank of some kind of "humanists," no matter what hypocritical propaganda buffoonery they resort to, their deeds testify that all is not well, but quite the opposite, as regards morality in politics in present-day Washington. It is given no place there.

But the Washington "crusaders'" wishes and their potential are by no means one and the same thing. The millions of people who today are raising their voices on different continents against the senseless arms race which the imperialists have unleashed, and for upholding peace, are convinced that the Soviet country's policy is directed at achieving precisely these aims. And this is indeed so: It is socialism which in our day acts as the most consistent champion of sound principles in international relations and as a champion of detente and peace, and of the interests of every people and of all mankind.

U.S. AIRCRAFT 'ARROGANTLY VIOLATE' AIR BORDERS

LD101845 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. warplanes based on NATO bases arrogantly violate the airspace of other countries, demonstrating Washington's disdain for their sovereignty and the inviolability of their air borders. In one recent case, reported in Athens by the Greek Government's official spokesman, a group of U.S. combat planes violated the airspace of Greece in the north of the Aegian Sea. The aircraft were involved in NATO war games codenamed "Display Determination 83," which are currently under way in the Mediterranean. The spokesman said that Greek fighters were scrambled to intercept the trespasser aircraft and drove them out of the country's airspace.

The inviolability of state borders is one of the generally recognised norms of international law. This fundamental principle is also recorded in the U.N. Charter.

Of course, nobody has the right to infringe upon the sovereignty of other states, including the inviolability of their borders. But the incumbent U.S. Administration in fact places itself above generally recognised international standards and uses the mailed fist as the main tool of its foreign policy. In order to further its expansionist policy the United States has enmeshed all continents in a web of military bases which are in fact staging areas for U.S. direct armed interference in the affairs of other countries, for the use of U.S. weapons against any country rejecting Washington's diktat. The Reagan administration uses military maneuvers thousands of kilometres away from U.S. shores for browbeating sovereign states with threats and blackmail. The United States is currently sabre-rattling in this fashion in Central America, off the shores of Lebanon, Libya, and in the Persian Gulf.

The United States and Japan today began a major air exercise on the Japanese island of Hokkaido, which involves 48 U.S. and 90 Japanese warplanes. There is also a simultaneous U.S.-Japanese ground exercise under way on the same island. The global scope of military maneuvers conducted by the Reagan administration confirms that they in the White House continue laying the absurd claim to world domination. The United States seeks to enlist its NATO allies, Japan and some other countries in this policy of adventurism, an openly militaristic policy spearheaded against the interests of all nations and posing a real threat to world peace.

WEINBERGER REPORTEDLY FORMS SPACE WAR COMMISSION

LD091403 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- A special commission, which was set up under instructions from U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, has recommended that the United States should sharply step up preparations for fighting war in outer space and develop advanced types of space warfare weapons, THE WASHINGTON POST reported today quoting Pentagon officials.

The paper said the commission had called on Weinberger to increase as early as this fiscal year appropriations for research into developing new space weapons, including laser weapons. It had recommended the Pentagon to concentrate on developing a laser system which could be used to hit Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, there is a large-scale effort already under way to develop such a system. The work is proceeding along three different directions. The components of the lasers being developed are planned to be deployed on orbiting satellites.

NAVY BUILDING UP FOR 'RAPID INTERVENTION'

LD072006 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] If you want to know where the fresh seat of tension is to emerge, follow the movements of U.S. warships. Witness the moves of the battleship "New Jersey" in the world's oceans. When it was reactivated and equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles, with advanced artillery pieces and with electronic equipment, the battleship turned into perhaps the most troublesome vessel in the U.S. Navy. It visited the western areas of the Pacific. It took part in war games staged on Thailand's coasts from where the Pentagon sent it to the coast of Central America and then to Lebanon.

It was rather a vigorous beginning for a ship which had been inactive in Long Beach for almost 15 years following its participation in the shelling of Vietnamese population centers in the years of American aggression against Indochina.

The "New Jersey's" call at Thailand's ports several months ago coincided with the activization of America's efforts aimed at setting the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) against the Indochina countries. Analysts viewed the battleship's participation in joint U.S.-Thai naval exercises as evidence of the Pentagon's intention to consolidate its positions in the strategically important straits linking the Pacific with the Indian Ocean.

Subsequently, the battleship "New Jersey" emerged on the coast of Nicaragua where it was used in preparations for an armed intervention against that country. And when U.S. troops got directly involved in military actions in Lebanon, the New Jersey was immediately dispatched to the Mediterranean.

As it is, Washington has assumed the right to proclaim vast areas of the globe as spheres of its vital interests. This imperial concept exposes Washington's striving to press American life-style on all nations. The Pentagon believes that its Navy is its most noble and dependable instrument for putting this policy into practice.

Characteristically, in his speech on the occasion of reactivating the battleship delivered on board the "New Jersey," President Reagan quoted one of his predecessors as saying that the Navy is America's right arm.

How long this arm has stretched can be seen from the example of the Indian Ocean. Washington reacted to the anti-shah revolution in Iran, which had deprived American corporations of a substantial source of income by sending two units of aircraft-carriers to the Persian Gulf area.

Since then, America's military presence in the Indian Ocean has been steadily increasing. It has now become permanent because it leans on the military bases scattered all over the region. The Indian Ocean is actually turning into a third strategic zone, whose arsenals and tasks are similar to those of Western Europe and the Far East.

America's warships with nuclear weapons aboard get moved from one zone to another. The course of the battleship New Jersey was repeated by the most advanced American aircraft-carrier with nuclear weapons aboard, Carl Vinson, which at the moment is in the Japanese port of Sasebo.

On the whole, America's military command has at its disposal in the region of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, at the moment, 6 aircraft-carriers, 89 warships and 47 submarines, some of them carrying advanced nuclear missiles of the Trident type.

Quoting these data, the U.S. magazine NUCLEAR TIMES said: The stepped-up militarization of the Pacific poses a major component of the U.S. strategy relating to nuclear war preparations.

Banking on its concept of limited nuclear warfare, Washington is prepared to use for first nuclear strike the weapons stationed in the Indian Ocean area. The new Asian strategy, worked out by American militarists, led by Defense Secretary Weinberger, is based largely on the use of force in relations with Asian countries. This was confirmed by Weinberger's recent Asian tour. His stay in Japan, for instance, coincided with extensive U.S.-Japanese wargames, whose goal was to practise joint operations aimed at blocking international straits.

Analysts link Weinberger's visit to Pakistan, where the Pentagon has obtained sites for military facilities, with the efforts to combine U.S. military structures in the Far East and the Indian Ocean. Weinberger also discussed with Pakistani military rulers Pakistan's involvement in the activity of America's Federal Command at whose disposal the Rapid Deployment Force has been placed.

Recent development of events in Lebanon showed that America has resumed its practice of dispatching its punitive forces to conflict zones in the developing world, to take part in military actions in progress there.

The growing danger of all this activity can easily be imagined, considering the fact that America's Defense Department intends to build up the number of its naval vessels which includes the reactivation of the battleship New Jersey and of three other ships of a similar class. In the meantime, it is clear that these warships are meant, not for defense purposes, but for rapid intervention in those regions where the development of events does not suit America's ruling circles or for direct military interference in the affairs of nations rejecting Washington's pressure.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS' INCLUDED IN U.S. 'REARMAMENT'

LD100900 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 10 Oct 83

["Sabotage Instead of Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- The bill on military appropriations for 1984 approved by the U.S. Congress provides for the appropriation of 114.6 million dollars on the production of chemical weapons, including the new binary nerve gas.

A modernisation and buildup of the Pentagon's chemical arsenal is a component part of the unprecedented programme for the rearmament of the USA, which is being pursued by the Reagan administration, Yevgeniy Rusakov writes in PRAVDA today. The binary gases and other toxic agents are designed above all for the European "theatre of military operations", which fully accords with the Pentagon's scenarios for waging "limited" wars in Europe.

But considering the sentiments of the West Europeans and the brutal character of the nerve weapon, a number of congressmen with Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, at the head have declared against the production of these toxic agents.

The White House has succeeded in breaking the resistance of the House of Representatives by means of the anti-Soviet militaristic hysteria, which is being whipped up by the administration in connection with the South Korean plane provocation staged by its own self. It is clearer now than ever before, the commentator stresses, that all sorts of Washington's inventions are designed as a cover and "justification" for its plans for the production of new types of weapons, including chemical weapons, as well as the sabotage of talks on their prohibition.

In consistently declaring for a ban and destruction of chemical weapons, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of specific proposals.

It is not talks but sabotage, not disarmament but armament, which is the credo of the Reagan administration on all issues from the medium-range missiles in Europe to the chemical weapons.

U.S. DRAWS ALLIES INTO MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD082133 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Nikolay Kuzin commentary]

[Text] According to the daily WASHINGTON POST, America's Joint Chiefs of Staff are considering the question of setting up a joint command for all the armed services to monitor military operations in space. This is another evidence of the fact that Washington is engaged in preparations for militarizing outer space in earnest. It has already spent for these purposes $50 billion with another 14 billion to be spent in the near future. America's plans for militarizing outer space affect many nations because its new space strategy includes the dealing of strikes from space on targets in any part of the globe.

Through a network of terrestrial bases, it will coordinate the use of weaponry systems, primarily laser beams, which would be engaged in military actions in space and in the dealing of strikes on terrestrial objectives from space. Killer satellites are to become the foundation of America's antimissile defense system. All this violates the Soviet-American agreements on limiting antimissile systems reached in 1972, heightens the risk of nuclear war, and generates another swing in the arms race. The Soviet Union, President Yuriy Andropov told American senators recently, believes that it is necessary to reach an agreement on completely banning the test and deployment of all space-based weapons, manned [as heard] to hit targets on earth, in the atmosphere and in outer space. Among the other Soviet peace initiatives this proposal has been submitted to the current UN General Assembly session. Moreover, the USSR pledged not to launch any antisatellite weapons as the U.S. refrains from doing so. However, Washington has shown no restraint in this field so far. It continues to develop its space warfare systems that affect the entire globe.

The United States is using a number of its military facilities located in the countries of Asia and the Pacific in the process. Recently, the Australian NATIONAL TIMES wrote that the space surveillance base Nurrungar in Australia plays an extremely important role in America's space warfare plans. This base, the paper said, will probably be used in sighting targets and in aiming strikes in Washington's proposed space wars. Japan, whose constitution forbids the possession of armed forces, is also getting prepared for war in space. Its government has allowed the Self-Defense Forces to use the communications satellite Sakura-2A, launched last February. The U.S. Army also has the right to utilize the data relayed by the satellite. Obviously the use of Japan's space equipment by the Pentagon might be expanded. Finally, the Philippines houses America's tracking station (Wells). The local media says that the station can also be used in Washington's space adventures. No one has denied these reports.

So the systems of killer satellites America is developing now will depend to a great extent on terrestrial monitoring stations located in the countries of Asia and the Pacific and this might result in involving these countries, despite their own will, in a global military conflict.

SURVEY OF U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES CITED

LD080500 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 8 TASS -- Military expenditures of the United States last year amounted to 855 dollars per every resident of that country, whereas before the Second World War those expenditures were respectively no more than 75 dollars. These figures are disclosed in the survey of expenditures for military purposes in the world, prepared by the Association for Control Over Armaments jointly with the Rockefeller Fund.

As is clear from the survey, Washington has now become the initiator of the arms race pernicious to mankind. Even according to obviously understated data, the United States spends on military purposes 6.5 percent of its gross national product, whereas before the war the figure was only 1 per cent. Escalating the arms race, the United States and its allies grossly ignore the acute socio-economic needs of developing countries.

RANGOON BLAST, DEATHS OF ROK MINISTERS REPORTED

Chon Cancels Tour Plans

LD101206 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon October 10 TASS -- About twenty people have died in a powerful explosion set off in Burma's capital Rangoon. Among those killed are South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning So Sok-chun, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-hwie, and Minister of Energy and Resources So Sang-chol. They accompanied the head of the Seoul regime, Chon Tu-hwan, on his tour of several countries in Asia and Oceania.

According to Radio Burma, the explosion occurred several minutes before Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled arrival for a ceremony of laying wreathes to the mausoleum of Burma's national hero Aung San.

Burmese authorities are investigating causes of the explosion. Cutting short his foreign tour, the South Korean "president" has returned to Seoul.

Chon Spared By Late Arrival

SK091732 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] In Seoul, South Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said that 11 South Korean high-ranking officials, including the foreign minister, were slain in the explosion at the public cemetery in the Burmese capital city of Rangoon, and 16 persons were injured in the explosion.

They were the entourage of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan who had arrived there for a wreath-laying ceremony scheduled for 1000.

Chon Tu-hwan, on visit to Burma, was spared death because he arrived for the ceremony 1 minute late.

All Army units and the police were mobilized according to the intelligence report from Burma.

Incident To 'Intensify Suppression'

SK100008 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan, president of South Korea, has returned to Seoul, suspending his junket to Burma. All South Korean military units have established combat readiness. The incident at the martyrs' mausoleum in Rangoon caused Chon Tu-hwan's return to Seoul.

Due to the bomb explosion at the mausoleum yesterday, 15 high-ranking South Korean officials, including 4 cabinet ministers, were killed.

Chon Tu-hwan, who arrived in the mausoleum one minute later, escaped unhurt.

According to observers, Chon Tu-hwan can exploit the Rangoon incident to intensify suppression in South Korea and aggravate the tension in this region.

LAO PRIME MINISTER ENDS USSR VACATION

LD101102 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who was on holiday in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for home today.

POLISH TV EXPOSES WALESA'S FINANCIAL DEALINGS

PM101257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch under the "Rejoinder" rubric: "Dollars That Stink"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The 30-minute Polish television program was called "Money." Its "heroes" were the not unknown Lech Walesa, ex-boss of former "Solidarity," and his brother Stanislaw. A program of devastating force, although there was nothing, as it were, to look at on the screen: The cassette of a tiny tape recorder turned and the brothers' indistinct voices were heard. What were they talking about? What was it that riveted millions of Poles to their television sets? Why did the newspapers here publish the brothers' dialogue the very day after the program?

Precisely because a conversation which had not been intended for others, let alone the mass media, had been made public. We were witnesses the full and exceedingly base revelations of a man performing a political and spiritual striptease, a man who has alwasy earnestly publicized himself as a "disinterested fighter," the kind of ideologically disinterested person who is gripped by one passion alone -- love for Poland. And there in front of the television viewers appeared the real Walesa, without the greasepaint and verbal demagoguery.

Quite recently, during a visit by M. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to a shipyard collective, this "Yank from Gdansk," as he is called in Poland, shouted out from the hall: "Stop talking about the millions I have: I am a Pole and have no bank account in the West, I have not taken a penny for myself!"

But there from the screen could be heard Walesa's voice exhorting his brother to help him to arrange his financial affairs better. The West has paid Walesa generously for sowing hatred and anarchy in Poland. He has already received his 30 pieces of silver there! He is the possessor of a fortune of more than $1 million. How is it to be managed most profitably? It emerged from the brothers' conversation that to transfer it to Poland was dangerous -- exhorbitant taxes would have to be paid! Besides, the myth of noble poverty would go up in smoke. So, the newly revealed millionaire insisted to his brother that the best thing would be for him to agree to his proposal and leave for the West (with his family once and for all) so as to manage the capital on his behalf. That is were the dividends are! In a Vatican bank alone they would get 15 percent interest, which, as they say, is not to be sniffed at. Alternatively, Walesa tried to persuade his wary brother that it would be possible to acquire petroleum and oil shares.... Where 1 million would quickly become 2 million.

Walesa was dizzy with the gleam of dollars. Money, money, money.... Nothing but this word -- which fascinates the brothers -- and abuse could be heard. The millionaire spewed out obscene expressions, complaining that the prevailing situation in Poland was not in his favor. He became edgy: Time was passing. It was necessary to strike while there were still people continuing to back him in the West. "We'll manage to do something," Walesa said, summing up the result of his "political activity," having in mind the fabulous fees for "services" that could have cost the Poles blood. But who knows what the future holds for him?

"Go to the West," he implored Stanislaw, "arrange everything properly. You will get $200,000 for yourself for that! Go!"

Then came more swearing....

The Polish television program "Money" has again shown the Polish extremist leader in all the ugliness of the lowest kind of hustler. The money for which he sold himself to the imperialists and the vehement enemies of his motherland stinks.

SHAURO DELEGATION RECEIVED BY JARUZELSKI

PM101439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for inter-party relations between the CPSU and the PZPR, a delegation of CPSU party workers led by Comrade Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Cultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Polish People's Republic from 3 to 8 October. During his stay, he addressed the party aktiv of cultural workers and staff of ideological institutions in Warsaw, Katowice and Bielsko Biala.

The delegation had talks with Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, and W. Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and at the PZPR Central Committee Culture Section and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of party leadership in the cultural sphere and the further development and deepening of Soviet-Polish cultural cooperation.

Comrade Shauro was received by Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

ZIMYANIN MEETS POLISH INFORMATION DELEGATION

LD092220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1713 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS) -- In accordance with the plan for inter-party links between the CPSU and PZPR a delegation of PSPR party workers, headed by J. Majka, chief of the Information Department of PZPR Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 2 to 9 October. The Polish comrades were acquainted with the experience of organizational-creative work of the CPSU, ideological organizations and institutions in the fulfillment of the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum (1983). There was an exchange of views on ideological, propaganda and counter-propaganda work.

The Polish comrades held conversations in the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the editorial office of the newspaper PRAVDA, at the Academy of Social Sciences in the CPSU Central Committee, in institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at TASS, USSR State TV and Radio [Gosteleradio], Novosti Press Agency and the all-union society Znaniye. The delegation took a trip to Azerbaijan, was received at the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP and met the ideological aktiv of the republic party organization.

The delegation had a meeting with Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, and Leonid Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, and Leonid Zamyanin, chief of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee.

POLISH PARTICIPATION IN VICTORY PARADE RECALLED

PM100908 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Shapovlov TASS-attributed dispatch under the rubric: "For the 40th Anniversary of the Polish Army": "They Took Part in the Victory Parade"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct -- One of the glorious pages in the history of the Polish Army, which is approaching its 40th anniversary, was written by Lieutenant Colonel Raymond Kulinski. A writer and journalist, he spoke of the Polish Army's best envoys who had the honor of taking part in a historic event -- the Victory Parade in Moscow on 24 June 1945. A considerable amount of time was spent searching out those who had participated in the parade, a whole archive was amassed -- more than 1,000 envelopes with the most varied materials and photographs.

So it was that journalists wrote about Seltsy near Ryazan, where the T. Kosciuszko 1st Polish Infantry Division was born, about Lenino, where it gained its combat baptism, and about the fall of Berlin, above which the red and white of Poland fluttered alongside the Soviet red flag. But the Polish participation in the Victory Parade long remained less well known. Yet this fact is very important as a symbol of Soviet-Polish combat fellowship, and of the brotherhood of arms between the USSR Armed Forces and the Polish Army.

The delegation of our brothers in arms numbered 30 people -- 6 generals and 24 officers and warrant officers, who were chosen from more than 400,000 Polish soldiers. They marched through Red Square behind the composite regiment of the 1st Belorussian Front, and carried past the stands 20 combat banners that had fluttered victoriously alongside the Red Army's banners on the battlefields. "The presence today on Red Square of these colors, covered in the resurrected glory of a renewed Poland, is a magnificent symbol of the mighty and indissoluble friendship that henceforth links the peoples of the Soviet Union and democratic Poland" PRAVDA wrote 25 June 1945.

The names of those who took part in the victory parade, some of whom are still alive, are now known to all Poland. A military movie studio has made a film about them, and papers and magazines write about them. The participants in the parade are welcome guests at enterprises, in units and subunits, and in schools.

An honor banner of the 24th Polish Army Regiment has been presented to a construction school in Chelm. "You see the combat banner," the presenter said. "It belongs to the 24th Polish Army Regiment. On 24 June 1945 this banner was carried through Red Square in the legendary Victory Parade by Officer Cadet Jozef Nowak. It is now being brought into the hall by the officer cadet's son, Michal Nowak, and sitting in the hall is the already gray-haired wife of the participant in the Moscow Victory Parade. I ask all to stand and bow to this banner and this woman."

The hall, officers from the Polish Army's Main Political Directorate told me, was suddenly electrified: There were bows and applause and tears, and not only from the mothers and wives of the former front-line men.

"I am writing a book" R. Kulinskiy told me when we parted, "about the participants in the parade. The work on it is virtually finished. All that remains is to establish the addresses of three officers. These are Soviet officers who were then in the Polish Army as instructors. The Polish Command sent them to Moscow on a par with the Poles -- as the best soldiers. There was not only iron logic in this, but also the manifestation of the feeling that we have toward brothers in arms.

USSR PARTY, STATE ORGANS GREET GDR LEADERS

PM071549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the 34th anniversary of the GDR's formation, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire GDR people.

The formation of the GDR is one of the major events in Europe's postwar history. It cleared the way for the implementation of the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin on German soil.

Over the past 34 years the GDR's working people, under the leadership of the SED and with the support of the other socialist countries, have achieved remarkable successes in developing the economy, advancing science and culture, and improving the welfare of the population. The socialist system has brought genuine freedom to the GDR's citizens, it guarantees them all human rights, and it provides them with opportunities for the all-around development of their personality.

Following the common course of the fraternal socialist states, the GDR is actively struggling against the forces of militarism, aggression, and national and racial oppression, and for the cause of peace, disarmament, and mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Thanks to this policy the GDR has won the sympathies of peace-loving peoples and rightly enjoys high international prestige.

The Soviet people are sincerely pleased that ever since the GDR's formation relations of friendship, mutual respect, and trust have been established between our countries and are developing consistently. These relations, the mainstay of which is the militant unity between the CPSU and the SED, rest on the unshakable foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975, and on the unswerving loyalty of the USSR and the GDR to the Warsaw Pact.

Today there is no sphere of party, state, economic, and public life where the USSR and the GDR do not cooperate very closely. This fraternal cooperation which involves millions upon millions of people is a historic gain of the two countries' peoples and an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Europe.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are fully resolved to continue to do everything necessary to develop and deepen the relations of friendship with the GDR. Shoulder to shoulder with our German friends we will continue to display constant concern to enhance the socialist community's economic and defense might and to strengthen its unity and cohesion. In the present international conditions this is the decisive prerequisite for upholding world peace and thwarting the aggressive plans of imperialism.

Dear comrades, in marking the GDR's National Day with you, we sincerely wish the republic's working people great new successes in building a developed socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Long live the indestructible fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED, between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

USTINOV USES ARMY DAY TO HAIL GRD ACHIEVEMENTS

PM071547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I send you and all servicemen of the National People's Army cordial congratulations and fraternal combat greetings on the national holiday -- the 34th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The 34 years of the existence of the first worker-peasant state on German soil have been marked by the GDR people's great achievements in building a socialist society, advancing the economy, and developing science and culture. By their selfless labor the republic's working people have turned the GDR into one of the world's most developed countries. In the year of Karl Marx they are successfully continuing to fulfill the 10th SED Congress decisions. Soviet servicemen wholeheartedly hail those glorious labor achievements.

Today we note with satisfaction that the GDR National People's Army, linked by bonds of unbreakable friendship with the USSR Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, is reliably defending its people's peaceful labor and their successful advance along the path of peace and progress.

On the national holiday I wish the servicemen of the GDR National People's Army new successes in their military labor for the good of further strengthening their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

DRAGOYCHEVA PRAISES SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

LD100853 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0901 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (TASS) -- The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is a profoundly well thought-out, clear, and exceptionally convincing document, Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and honorary chairman of the National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

It is yet another piece of indisputable evidence that the policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state is aimed at preserving universal peace, safeguarding the security of the Soviet Union, of its friends and allies, and developing cooperation among peoples to provide a bright future for mankind.

The implementation of the peace program for the 1980's, and indeed of all the new peace proposals put forward by the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, is the only stable basis on which peace can be built and mankind saved from the nightmare of nuclear war. The working people of socialist Bulgaria warmly welcome the statement by Comrade Andropov, this new, outstanding document of the USSR's peace policy which acts as vivid proof of the historic mission of the Soviet Union and of the whole world system of socialism, Tsola Dragoycheva stressed.

BULGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION RECEIVED IN USSR

PM071416 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Bulgarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General I.P. Bosev, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Ground Forces Political Directorate, was with the ground forces 4-7 October this year.

The delegation was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR Deputy Defense Minister and Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and also at the Ground Forces Political Directorate.

Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, told the Bulgarian political workers about the activities of commanders and political organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and about the progress of the report and election campaign in party organizations. There was an exchange of experience of party political work.

The delegation familiarized itself with the course of personnel's combat and political training, the work of party and Komsomol organizations, and the everyday life and leisure of servicemen in a number of units and military educational institutions in Moscow and Kiev Military Districts and on "Vystrel" courses. A Soviet-Bulgarian combat cooperation rally took place in one of the units of the Tamanskaya Division.

BULGARIAN LEADERS THANK USSR FOR GREETINGS

PM070915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, and on our own behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of MInisters, and the whole Soviet people the most heartfelt gratitude for their warm congratulations and wishes in connection with the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

On 9 September 1944 the Bulgarian working people under the leadership of their Blagoev-Dimitrov Communist Party and with the decisive aid of the glorious Soviet Army brought about a socialist revolution. Since that day, by using the Soviet Union's rich experience and its disinterested help, Bulgaria has confidently moved off along the historic road leading to a radiant communist future. We accept with deep satisfaction your high assessment of our achievements in building a new society, of the friendship and fraternity between our two parties and peoples, and of the international prestige of our socialist motherland. We greet with sincere joy and enthusiasm the great successes in improving the developed socialist society in the USSR, which are the fruits of Soviet people's selfless labor under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party.

In the period of almost four decades that has elapsed, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship has acquired unprecedented scope and has become immeasurably rich and meaningful. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism relations between the BCP and the CPSU, and between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have grown into an unbreakable unity cemented by the commonality of our tasks and goals in building socialism and communism. Bulgarian communists and our whole people will continue to make tireless efforts to successfully implement the BCP-CPSU line of all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR, which is an indispensable factor in building mature socialism, and the guarantee of our motherland's peaceful prosperity.

In the present world situation that has become aggravated through the fault of imperialism, real socialism is a decisive force in peace-loving humanity's struggle for ending the arms race, for disarmament, and for averting the danger of nuclear war. The People's Republic of Bulgaria in complete accord and unity of action with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community will continue to participate most actively in the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA and will be making its contribution to strengthening the cohesion and might of the fraternal socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces in our common struggle for lasting peace, international security, and social progress. We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the great Soviet people great new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress's decisions, and in the struggle for peace and for the triumph of the socialist and communist cause.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

KUZNETSOV MEETS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LED BY APRO

PM071332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit by Delegation"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Hungarian National Assembly delegation headed by its president, A. Apro, in the Kremlin on 5 October.

The Hungarian parliamentarian's visit, V.V. Kuznetsov said, vividly reflects the multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries and again demonstrates the indestructible friendship and unity between our peoples. Soviet-Hungarian fraternal relations are developing dynamically and fruitfully. The meetings between Comrades Yu. V. Andropov and J. Kadar make an important contribution to strengthening them.

V.V. Kuznetsov described to the guests the progress in resolving the very important tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, aimed at accelerating the intensification of the economy, increasing the people's prosperity, and further improving socialist democracy and ideological educational work.

The fraternal cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPSU and between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, A. Apro noted, is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Speaking on Hungary's successes in socialist building, he stressed that the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries are the guarantee of these achievements.

After noting the unity of the Hungarian and Soviet approaches to evaluating the present-day international situation, the delegation head stressed that the Hungarian people rate highly the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy course and fully approve Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement.

The talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, noted the increasing role of the socialist countries; united action in the struggle to achieve lasting peace and to oppose the dangerous militarist course of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism.

Participating in the talks were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L. Ya. Florentyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and other officials, and also S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation left the Soviet Union on 6 October. It has been making an official friendly visit to our country at the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation.

"We are satisfied with the results of the visit," A. Apro stated to our TASS correspondent before his departure: "The contacts strengthening year by year between our parliaments are an important component of Hungarian-Soviet relations. During the week-long visit to the Soviet Union, the delegation members have been able to study the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local organs of power in greater depth. This experience will be used in Hungary. We welcome the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. I am convinced that the two countries' parliaments can help to improve the international situation."

SLOVENE DELEGATION CONTINUES BELORUSSIA VISIT

LD062301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Slovene Assembly led by Vinko Hafner, president of the assembly, continues its visit to Soviet Belorussia. Yesterday, the delegation held talks at the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party with the second secretary of the Central Committee, G. Bartoshevich.

Yesterday, Vinko Hafner and members of the delegation were guests at a kolkhoz near Minsk where they became acquainted with the conditions and organization of work. Today they continued their talks in the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR.

BELGRADE LC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

Stambolic Comments on Talks

LD070310 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The visit to Moscow of the delegation of the City Conference of the Belgrade LC, led by its president and member of the Serbian LC Central Committee, Comrade Ivan Stambolic, has ended. The visit of the guests from Belgrade in the capital of the USSR was extensive and substantial. They met and had talks with Comrade Viktor Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, and visited many regional party organizations, Moscow factories and various institutions. Everywhere Muscovites gave the visitors from Belgrade a most cordial welcome. This morning the delegation left for Belgrade. Prior to their departure our reporter, Fedor [name indistinct], asked Comrade Stambolic to comment on the results of the visit and to give his impressions of his meetings with the people of Moscow.

[Begin recording -- Stambolic] We came to visit Moscow at the invitation of Comrade Grishin and the city committee. We were very happy to accept such an invitation. Yugoslavs are always glad to visit the first country of socialism, the country of the Great October Revolution and the great Lenin. For me, of course, this is not the first visit, but I always look forward to coming as though it were the first time. We came to tell each other of our activities, how we are working, with what kinds of problems we are struggling, what results we are achieving, to exchange experiences on the struggle [few words indistinct], and to discuss the promotion of our further cooperation.

Overall Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and relations are very successful and constantly improving. This is true of state and interparty as well as all other relations, including sports, cultural, tourist and any other contacts. [Words indistinct] we are committed, on the basis of documents adopted at the highest level, to further develop and enrich this cooperation. And as capital cities we certainly serve as examples to others in our own countries, so it is all the more important for us to do this. That is why we have come, that is what we talked about and we are very pleased with the kind of reception and kindness we have been afforded, with the sincerity and warmth shown to us. We are also pleased with our talks and what we have agreed on regarding the development of our cooperation.

Seen Off by Grishin

LD070321 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The delegation of the City Conference of the Belgrade LC, led by Ivan Stambolic, member of Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and president of the City Conference of the Belgrade LC, left Moscow today for home. The delegation was on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Viktor Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee of the CPSU, and other officials. Also present was ambassador of the SFRY to the USSR, Milojko Drulovic.

CSSR'S HUSAK CITED ON ISSUE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

PM071417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Inspiring Stimulus"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct -- Alliance and friendship with the USSR are the reliable basis of Czechoslovakia's security and peaceful development, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has declared. He was addressing a meeting of the republic's leaders in the CSSR capital with Czechoslovak military chiefs on the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Army's Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day. The serious complications in modern international development, G. Husak said, demand of us heightened attention to questions of defending the people's revolutionary gains and the security of our country and the entire socialist community. Imperialism's most reactionary forces have embarked on an unprecedented buildup of the arms race with a view to upsetting the existing equilibrium of forces, achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, establishing their supremacy over the world, and dictating their will and customs to other peoples and states. These designs are manifested particularly dangerously in the plans to deploy medium-range U.S. missiles in West Europe.

The Czechoslovak leader pointed out that the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are constantly making efforts to thwart these dangerous plans. In this connection he emphasized the great significance of the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration and the proposals contained in the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This statement, he said, serves as an inspiring stimulus for peace-loving forces and points to a reliable prospect in their struggle to prevent war. It fully accords with the Czechoslovak people's vital interests and therefore encounters a warm response from our working people. The modern situation, G. Husak emphasized, demands that we devote close attention to our army. We will seek to ensure that it continues to be a reliable constituent part of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces. It is necessary to work constantly on improving the combat and political training of the soldiers and officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army so that it comprehensively accords with the demands of the times.

COMPARISON OF SHITIKOV MEETING WITH APRO

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on page 5 of its Morning Edition on 6 October carries a report on a meeting between Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and members of a delegation of the Hungarian People's National Assembly, led by Antal Apro. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Reception of Delegation," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, revealing the following variations:

Line three in IZVESTIYA reads: ...Supreme Soviet met on 5 October with a delegation... (substituting "5 October" for "today")

Last line in IZVESTIYA reads: ...socialist construction tasks.

USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Ye. F. Karpova, L.A. Makarova, N.I. Maslennikov, L. Ya. Florentyev, and other officials, as well as S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

A luncheon was given in the guests' honor on behalf of the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. (adding final two paragraphs)

GROMYKO, GENSCHER TO HOLD TALKS IN VIENNA

LD101459 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding which has been reached, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, will meet in Vienna in the middle of October in place of the meeting that did not take place during the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

ZAMYATIN SPEAKS IN HAMBURG ON USSR-FRG TIES

LD101546 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg October 10 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the public of the USSR and the FRG devoted to the problems of European security and the development of Soviet-West German relations opened here today.

The meeting is held at a complex time when the question is being decided whether or not Europe will be free from nuclear weapons, when three quarters of the FRG population are declaring against the turning of their country into a launch pad for U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles.

The extraordinary congresses of the S.P.D. that were held in almost all lands of the FRG already have rejected the sinister nuclear missile plans of the United States and NATO. The parliamentary "Greens" Party, other democratic parties and organisations demand that a bar be placed to the road of new U.S. nuclear weapons systems to the FRG territory. Tens of cities and areas of the FRG proclaimed themselves zones free from nuclear weapons.

This is why a regular Soviet-West German meeting evokes such a great interest of the public, the business circles, the mass media of the FRG.

The meeting was opened by chairman of the federation of the "FRG-USSR" societies Walter Behrendt. The messages of greetings to those present were delivered by First Burgomaster of Hamburg Klaus von Dohnagnyi and USSR Ambassador in the FRG Vladimir Semenov.

The report of deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Zamyatin "The State and Prospects of Relations of the USSR and the FRG and Problems of European Security" reflects a principled stand of the Soviet Union on questions of security, has pointed to the seriousness of the situation that has formed in the world as a result of the aggressive foreign policy course of the U.S. Administration, has emphasized the need of taking undelayed measures to ensure security in Europe.

A positive development of relations between the USSR and the FRG is observed now. With all the difference of state, social structures and ideologies our countries have a broad similarity of interests, Leonid Zamyatin said. It is determined by such intransient factors as geographic closeness, specific features of economic potentials supplementing one another, the traditional need in cultural communication.

It is determined, which is particularly important, by the wish of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the FRG to live in peace, in goodneighbourly relations that are not clouded by conflicts. This is precisely why cooperation between our countries is not only a natural and logical phenomenon but is also vitally needed.

But our relations are developing not in a sort of vacuum, not in isolation from the general situation in the world, the speaker stressed. The prospects of our relations depend on cardinal questions of war and peace.

If U.S. nuclear missiles appear on the European Continent, it will be a major step hostile to peace by the leaders of the United States and of other NATO countries acting at one with them, Leonid Zamyatin said.

Implementation of the U.S. plans would create a qualitatively new situation, an extremely unstable, explosive situation. As to the Soviet Union it declares invariably for nuclear-free, not for supernuclear Europe, Zamyatin stressed.

For the West German side, a report was delivered by State Secretary of the FRG Defense Ministry Lothar Ruehl. Proclaiming the need of the development of bilateral relations between the FRG and the USSR, and also Bonn's intention to conduct the policy of peace and consolidation of security, the speaker at the same time set out the known positions of the FRG Government that supports the aggressive course of the Reagan administration and NATO's nuclear missile plans. Ruehl was declaring for the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, describing these first strike weapons, weapons of aggression, as "NATO's moderate answer".

The discussion of the reports was started at the meeting today.

The speech by chief of the board of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Colonel General Nikolay Chervov was devoted to the correlation of the armed forces and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO member states in Europe. Having shown on the basis of documented information the existence of an approximate balance of the military forces, he stressed that security in Europe can be real and durable only if it is based on approximate military balance and the subsequent reduction of the levels of the opposing forces.

The USSR is proving by words and by deeds its readiness to follow this principle. Meanwhile Washington, striving to disrupt the existing balance in adjusting Western Europe for the next aggressive twist in this nuclear strategy at the cost of grave danger invoked on the European peoples, Nikolay Chervov said.

The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and West German public will end on October 12.

NATO EXERCISES IMITATE NUCLEAR FIRST STRIKE

LD081444 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 8 TASS -- First-nuclear strike operations are being practised during exercises codenamed "Bucephaluses" which are taking place in the south western areas of the FRG. UNSERE ZEIT reports that a use of new U.S. medium-range weapons "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles is imitated during the exercises which are being held within the framework of NATO's large-scale manoeuvres "Autumn Forge-83".

VOGEL URGES KOHL TO AVOID MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD091937 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 9 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SDPG [Social Democratic Party of Germany] group in the Bundestag, has urged Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG to contribute to achieving such an agreement at the talks in Geneva which "would make it unnecessary to deploy new medium-range weapons in the FRG's territory". Vogel's statement circulated in Bonn today has it that there is growing concern among the population of FRG that opportunities for preventing a new spiral of the arms race may be missed. Deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG, he pointed out, would lead to a further sharpening of tension in relations between the USSR and the USA, which would be of "particular detriment" to the interests of the FRG.

Emphasizing that an increasing majority of the people of the FRG turn down deployment of new missiles, Hans-Jochen Vogel writes that this majority has a right to learn from the FRG's chancellor himself why he, contrary to the will of those people, counts on such deployment.

BAVARIAN SPD REJECTS DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES

LD082205 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 8 TASS -- The delegates to the extraordinary congress of the SPD land organization of Bavaria, which was held in Landshut today, have rejected the plans for the deployment of American "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the FRG's territory. The Bavarian Social Democrats passed a resolution, joining with most of the SPD land organizations, which have already condemned at their congresses the NATO's nuclear missile decision and expressed determination to prevent its implementation.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANTIMISSILE WEEK IN FRG

LD071830 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 7 TASS -- A press conference held here today was devoted to the forthcoming week of action against the deployment in the FRG of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. The week to be held in Bonn is scheduled for October 15-22. The speakers at the press conference noted that the week of action the motto of which was "No to Nuclear Missiles in West Germany" included the holding of demonstrations and rallies involving hundreds of thousands members of different political parties and numerous public organisations. Its culmination will be a mass demonstration on the central square of West Germany's capital on October 22.

The holding of the week of action, says a statement by the organisers of the press conference, is meant to demonstrate that an overwhelming majority of the West German population demand that the Bonn government renounce the plans for the siting of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of the FRG.

USSR PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

PM101508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

We cordially congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and the leadership and people of friendly Syria on the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria.

Time convincingly confirms that this document is in accord with the aspirations of the peoples of the USSR, Syria, and other Arab countries. As a result of the conclusion of the treaty, the relations of friendship and fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries and peoples have broadened and deepened still further.

True to the principles of internationalist solidarity with the peoples defending their freedom and independence, the Soviet Union will continue to provide unfailing support to the Syrian and other Arab peoples who are rejecting attempts by the aggressor to impose separate deals on them and interfere in their internal affairs, and are struggling to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests and to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV ATTEND CPSU-FLN TALKS

LD071442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from 3 to 6 October inclusive. Messaadia, the head of the delegation, member of the Political Bureau and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, conveyed a personal message to Yuriy Andropov from Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general and president of Algeria.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The representatives of the CPSU and the FLN stressed the exceptional importance of stepping up actions aimed at attaining universal and total disarmament. Particular attention was devoted to discussing the situation in the Near East. Noting the high level of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, in accordance with the interests of the peoples of both countries, those participating in the talks spoke in favor of overall further development.

UPCOMING BRITISH-EGYPTIAN EXERCISE PREVIEWED

LD102207 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] REUTER reported from London today, full of enthusiasm, that in 27 years, there had never been so many British troops as will be appearing here now, this October, to take part in joint Anglo-Egyptian military exercises. The British aircraft carrier Hermes is due in Alexandria port to land 900 Marines. The operations will take place not far from the Suez Canal, and also in the Western Desert.

What was going on 27 years ago, when there were just as many, if not more, British soldiers and marines on Egyptian soil? There was a war on, that Israel, Britain and France were waging against Egypt, when then-Egyptian president Jamal an-Nasir, proclaimed the nationalization of the Suez Canal. See what they have remembered in London: the Suez crisis. They surely have not forgotten in Egypt either, who was then trying to take Suez by storm, who was trying to bring Egypt to its knees. It was a critical time. The Soviet Union expressed itself in strong terms to the Triple Entente of aggressors. Surely all this cannot be forgotten? And now, British forces are again on Egyptian soil, for 9 days of military maneuvers. And in September, the Egyptian-American joint maneuvers ended -- military exercises that lasted 3 weeks. How many times does history have to teach lessons before they are learned?

MOSCOW ON LOW TURNOUT AT EGYPTIAN ELECTION

LD082212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Oct 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] The result of the Egyptian Consultative Council's elections was predicted. Half the 140 representatives in this governmental body were elected, the other half were appointed by presidential decree. Opposition parties have boycotted this election because it was held under an undemocratic election law which favors the big parties -- and there is only one big party in Egypt, the ruling National Democratic Party.

It is not surprising that the 70 representatives elected to the Consultative Council were nominated from the ruling party. However, what draws the attention is the low level of interest of the Egyptians throughout the elections. Official information indicates that only 51.7 percent of the electorate voted. Some of those who did not go to the voting centers were supporting the opposition's call for a boycott of the elections, while the rest showed their indifference to the election. However, whatever the reasons for not voting, undoubtedly the main thing is that the government and its course secured only half the eligible votes. Observers believe this reality reflects the Egyptian people's disappointment with the course of the country's present leadership which has only a minor difference from the course of President as-Sadat who was assassinated 2 years ago.

UPPER VOLTA'S SANKARA ON COUNTRY'S TASKS

PM071533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[M. Zenovich and A. Prosvetov, PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents, Ouagadougou dispatch under the rubric "Our Interview": "The Goal Is Social Justice"]

[Text] As has been already reported, a change of power took place on 4 August this year in the West African state of Upper Volta. A National Revolution Council took over the leadership of the country, headed by Captain Thomas Sankara. He said in a conversation with Soviet journalists:

A process of transformation has begun in Upper Volta which, we believe, will have a great effect on the country's future. These transformation are called upon radically to change the whole structure of Upper Voltan society in the interests of the broad popular masses. It is a matter of a liberation from all forms of domination and repression foisted upon us by international imperialism and internal reaction. Progressively inclined military, along with representatives of other strata of society, are acting as the guiding force of the people's democratic revolution, which began in Upper Volta on 4 August.

The main task at the current stage is the organization of our revolutionary movement. We will strive for the unification of all patriotic forces within the framework of a broad popular democratic front. Our people are talented and industrious, and we have sufficient resources at our disposal.

Speaking of plans for an economic upswing, the head of state said that the plans being worked out must correspond to the country's possibilities. The new government believes it essential to devote particular attention to the development of agriculture in order to feed the population. It intends to encourage the peasants by establishing just purchase prices and by refusing to import goods that we can do without.

A no less important task is the defense of the revolution. Imperialism and its lackies are our enemies. The external danger is serious, since international reaction fears the spreading of revolutionary processes in Africa.

Upper Volta, like other developing countries, needs peace to resolve the tasks of national construction, T. Sankara said. We have great interest in life in the socialist countries. We cannot help being attracted by their attainments in the reconstruction of society on the basis of social justice, their high level of organization, and their successes in various spheres of human activity.

ACTIVITIES OF SWAPO'S NUJOMA IN MOSCOW REPORTED

Meeting With Ponomarev

LD101812 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Rostislav Ulyanovskiy had a meeting today with a delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, led by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

Sam Nujoma dwelt on the struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the SWAPO's guidance against the illegal occupation of that country by the racist Republic of South Africa and expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the assistance and support to the Namibian patriots.

The SWAPO delegation was briefed on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. It was stated that the Soviet people would continue associating themselves with the courageous struggle waged by SWAPO -- the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

The participants in the meeting firmly denounced the aggressive actions being undertaken by the Republic of South Africa, with U.S. complicity, against Angola, Mozambique and other independent African states, and demanded undelayed withdrawal of South African troops from Angola's territory.

The SWAPO representatives expressed full support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at averting a world nuclear war, ending the arms race, ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

News Conference

LD101936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] A news conference was held by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, in Moscow today. Describing the present situation in Namibia as critical and explosive, Nujoma said that the responsiblity for this situation being maintained rests, apart from South Africa, with the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Canada, and Israel, who are rendering assistance to Pretoria. In these circumstances, there is no alternative for Namibians other than to strive for true independence with weapons in their hands. At the same time, we reaffirm our readiness to sign a cease-fire agreement if the South African leaders agree to fulfill the UN resolution. The SWAPO president expressed thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for their support for the just struggle of the Namibian people.

SOMALI TROOPS ACCUSED OF POISONING WELLS

EA102101 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The leader of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, has accused Somali Government troops of poisoning water wells in areas controlled by the front. In a speech broadcast by Radio Halgan, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad said Somali Government loyalist troops had entered the liberated areas and poisoned the water wells. This had resulted in the deaths of 10 civilians and hundreds of others were suffering from the effects of the poison, which had also killed thousands of camels and other livestock.

Last week DFSS units attacked a Somali Government military base in central Somalia, killing 85 soldiers.

The regime headed by Mohamed Said Barre uses American assistance to fight the nationalists, in return for which the American Administration has free use of military bases in Somalia for its Rapid Deployment Force.

U.S. REBUKE TO SALVADORAN ULTRAS MERE 'RUSE'

PM101540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "'Ultras' and Their Patrons"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct -- What ruses Washington has to resort to for the sake of ostentatious "democracy and public diplomacy"! Recently the State Department even considered it necessary to reprove the Salvadoran "ultras" for "violence which undermines the efforts aimed at advancing the country toward democracy." It was a question of the brutal reprisals carried out against progressive and liberal figures in El Salvador by the so-called "death squads." This bandit formation, which operates hand in hand with the "legitimate" goons of the Salvadoran Army, is under the direct leadership of American military advisers and, as is known, is waging a bloody war against the people of that small Central American country.

The U.S. press hastened to explain that the State Department's somewhat unexpected "demarche" had purely diplomatic aims. The point is that the U.S. Administration, endeavoring to push through Congress ever-increasing appropriations to the Salvadoran regime for military needs, must from time to time demonstrate its interests in propagating democracy in the country and even report from time on "progress in the human rights sphere" in El Salvador. Thus, this statement was made merely for camouflage purposes. But the Salvadoran "ultras" took it seriously and were very offended. The State Department's rebukes, one of the "death squads'" leaders declared, contradict what President Reagan, the "scourge of communists," teaches.

While holding forth about democracy and "defense of human rights," in practice the White House is becoming an accomplice of the most shameless "ultras." And this is manifested most graphically in El Salvador, which is under Washington's close "guardianship."

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO PANAMA CP LEADER SOUSA

PM071557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Ruben Dario Sousa, general secretary of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee

Dear Comrade Ruben Dario Sousa!

The CPSU Central Committee extends to you, a prominent figure in the Panamanian and Latin American communist and workers movement, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

Your political activities are inseparably linked with Panamanian communists' struggle for the working people's fundamental rights, against imperialism and the local oligarchy, and for peace, democracy, social progress, and friendship between our countries' peoples. You are a consistent defender of Panama's national interests, opponent of U.S. interference in its internal affairs, and advocate of resorting its sovereign rights over the Panama Canal.

We wish you, dear Comrade Sousa, good health and continued success in your work for the good of Panama's working people and for the good of peace and socialism.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA COMMISSION'S TASK ASSESSED

LD091830 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- So-called National Commission on Central America, headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, leaves Washington today for a tour of a number of countries of the Central American region. During the week, the commission which has been set up by President Reagan will visit Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua for talks with representatives of the governments and public of those states.

It has been officially announced that Washington's emissaries do not bring with them any proposals on a settlement of the situation in Central America. Their aim is to gather facts for a report on the main directions of U.S. policy in the region. The commission is to submit such a report to Reagan in January.

The commission which includes representatives of both the Republican and Democratic party has been formed by the White House with a view to creating a semblance of "bipartisan" support for Washington's aggressive course in Central America and to justifying the increasingly deep military interference in the affairs of Central American countries, which, as the U.S. public fears, is fraught with the country's being drawn into "another Vietnam". On the commission are first of all the supporters of the position-of-strength policy such as Kissinger himself who advocated the stationing of U.S. troops on the border of Honduras and Nicaragua, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations. They have been instructed to submit "substantiations" for an escalation of aggressive actions in Central America, actions which are assuming an increasingly dangerous character.

On the plea of military exercises the USA has brought more than 5,000 servicemen there, and placed a big naval armada near the Central American coast. The U.S. CIA is giving greater scope to the undeclared war against Nicaragua. As the UPI news agency reported today, the Somocistas' intrusions into that country and the aerial bombardment of Nicaraguan towns are being coordinated and directed by U.S. spy-planes "RC-135".

POLITBURO DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM100956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee held a regular meeting to discuss a number of foreign and domestic policy issues.

The meeting noted that the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, published on 28 September 1983, evoked a broad response throughout the world. This statement is a document of great political significance, it expresses pithily and comprehensively the course of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state toward averting the threat of nuclear war and consolidating universal peace. The statement gives a clear-cut class analysis of the situation that has taken shape in the world, a principled appraisal of the militarist course sterred by the present U.S. Administration in international politics, and a fitting rebuff to wanton fabrications an malicious attacks of President Reagan against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

Yuriy Andropov's statement has evoked a profound response from the Soviet people. Large numbers of letters from working people have come and continue to come to the CPSU Central Committee, state and public organizations, the press, radio, and television. Numerous meetings have taken place at work collectives. A mass antiwar demonstration has taken place in Moscow. The workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia unanimously support the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and its firm, unswerving line in ensuring the security and defense of the vital interest of the Soviet people, their friends and allies, at preserving and consolidating peace, defusing international tension and curbing the arms race. The Soviet people strongly condemn the adventurist, man-hating policy of U.S. imperialism and the anti-Soviet compaign in NATO countries, first of all the United States.

The working people of the Soviet Union express the steadfast resolve to work selflessly to increase the economic and defense might of our socialist homeland.

Yuriy Andropov's statement has won the broadly-based support of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers parties, and the public organizations and movements for peace. They point out that this topical document is of major significance to all of mankind and demonstrates the USSR's determination to struggl to stop the forces of militarism and check the world's slide into nuclear war.

Appreciating highly the noble sentiments of the Soviet people and the solidarity of the people of goodwill of the entire world, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee reaffirmed its faithful allegiance to the Leninist policy of peace and at the same time declared once again that the Soviet Union will be able to respond adequately to any attempt by the United States and NATO to execute their dangerous designs, and its deeds will match its words.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo outlined specific measures for the further deep and comprehensive study of the ideas and provisions contained in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, and their practical implementation in carrying out the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet state.

The organizational and mass-political work of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in labor collectives must be closely linked with the resolution of specific economic-political tasks, the strengthening of discipline and organization in all sectors, and must energetically promote the mobilization of the working people for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, and for the further consolidation of the economic and defense might of the USSR.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee considered and approved the results of a conversation between Comrade Yuriy Andropov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, at which the identity of the two countries' views on the key problems of the international situation and of the struggle to put an end to the arms race and establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East was confirmed and the desire was expressed to consistently deepen and develop fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of the course of work for the implementation of the program for the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone of the Russian Federation. In the latest period in that vast zone of the country a great deal of work has been done to improve and chemicalize the lands, in the organizational and technical consolidation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in the social reconstruction of village life.

The line being implemented by the party in transforming the Nonchernozem Zone and the measures that have already been taken are beginning to have a positive influence on the state of affairs in agriculture. The output of products of arable farming has increased. Last year and this the oblasts and autonomous republics of the Nonchernozem Zone have fulfilled the plan for grain procurement. Purchases of meat and milk have risen to some extent.

At the same time there are still important shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries and departments, and local party, soviet, and economic organs for the transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone. In a number of cases the necessary change in the social restructuring of the village has not been achieved. The agriculture of the zone is slow in transferring to an intensive path of development on the basis of widespread land improvement, all-round mechanization, chemicalization, and the rational use of land. As a result of this the material and technical resources and the production funds that have been created are not yielding the return they ought.

It was recommended that the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, obkoms, and oblispolkoms take effective measures to remove the shortcomings which have been noted, to speed up the pace of development of agriculture and the industries linked with it, and to turn the Nonchernozem Zone into one of highly developed cultivation and stock-raising. Particular attention was devoted to the need to resolve questions linked with the further improvement of working, living, and cultural conditions for rural workers, and for extensively drawing enterprises and town organizations into this work. In preparing the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan it was deemed expedient to develop additional measures for the further development of the Nonchernozem Zone, and to enhance the efficiency of the agriculture in this region of the country.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved Comrade A.A. Gromyko's report of his talks with B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR.

TASS COMMEMORATES USSR CONSTITUTION DAY

LD0709Z2 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 7 TASS -- Today the Soviet people are marking a memorable date -- the Day of the Constitution of the USSR. It was instituted to commemorate the fact that on October 7, 1977, a new, fourth constitution of the country was adopted. The years that have passed since have shown that it has firmly entered the life of the people and has an increasing wholesome effect on all aspects of the society of developed socialism. From the first fundamental law adopted in 1918 and to the current one all constitutions of the country have been invariably and consistently perfecting the democratic systems of the Soviet state, explicitly and convincingly proclaiming: All power in the USSR belongs to the people. The soviets of people's deputies, the most numerous, sovereign state bodies are a vivid illustration of the genuine people's power, and of the common character of the political life of all Soviet people and of their close unity.

The point three million people's electees -- communists, non-party people, members of the more than a hundred nationalities handle the whole people's affairs in the soviets of all levels. It is not professional politicians who constitute a majority in the parliaments of capitalist countries but workers, peasants, scientists, and culture figures who stay at the helm of the Soviet state.

The new law which has been recently adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and which extends the rights of the work collectives fully accords with the principles of the country's constitution. The work collectives more and more actively participate in planning production, in training and placing personnel and in solving matters connected with the improvement of working and living conditions.

A substantial feature of the democracy of mature socialism is its being directed towards ensuring lasting peace and friendship among the peoples and social progress of mankind. The past six years have convincingly shown that the new Soviet Constitution has become an effective factor in the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear-missile war. The fundamental law of the Soviet state fully meets the spirit of the final documents of the Helsinki conference.

The complex international situation and aggressive aspirations of the reactionary circles of imperialism headed by the U.S. Administration compel the Soviet state constantly to keep its defence might at a level ensuring a rebuff to any aggressor. And this in full measure meets the requirements of the Soviet Constitution which reckons the defense of the socialist motherland among the major functions of the state of the whole people, and defines it as the cause of the entire people.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PM071311 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An expanded session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held on 3 October with the participation of representatives of union and republic ministries and departments as well as of the soviet and agricultural organs of ASSR's, krays, and oblasts.

There was a discussion of the question "on the work of RSFSR soviet and agricultural organs in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges in the current year, the successful wintering of livestock, and the boosting of agricultural production during winter 1983-1984."

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIAN SSR REPORTED

Meeting With Diplomats

PM101347 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Sep 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "E.A. Shevardnadze Talk With Diplomatic Mission Heads"]

[Text] There was a conversation 19 September between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of foreign states accredited in the USSR, who are on a familiarization tour of the republic at the invitation of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The visitors were acquainted with Georgia's historic past and the paths which led it to flourish within the family of the Soviet land's fraternal republic, and with the present state of the economy and culture.

The Georgian SSR's working people, like all Soviet people, express their inflexible will and desire for peace by approving and supporting the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward curbing the arms race and averting the threat of war. The large-scale socioeconomic and scientific and technical programs outlined in the republic and the country can only be implemented in peaceful conditions, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed.

During the conversation the visitors broached a number of questions of interest to them.

On behalf of the diplomatic mission heads who had come to the Georgian SSR, Giovanni Migliuolo -- the Italian ambassador -- expressed gratitude to the USSR Foreign Ministry and the republic's leadership for the opportunity to visit the Georgian SSR and the familiarize themselves with it.

O.Sh. Kadzhaya and L.I. Mgaloblishvili, Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies; D.S. Nikiforov and V.A. Likhachev, department chiefs at the USSR Foreign Ministry; and T.N. Gordeladze, Georgian deputy foreign minister, were present at the conversation.

Foundation Laying

PM071541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Own correspondent I. Mukhraneli report: "Devoted to the Battle of Didgori"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- It is 850 years since the 60,000-strong Georgian army of David the Builder, displaying unparalleled courage and daring, achieved victory over an enemy army of almost half a million men on Didgori Field in the Trialeti Mountains in 1121.

Mass festivities and the laying of the foundations of a monument reflecting the Georgian people's struggle for freedom and independence have taken place to commemorate the heroes' courage and valor at Didgori. An artistic architectural complex, a memorial to courage and glory, will be erected in these places covered by glory and legends.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.N. Yenukidze, and D.L. Kartvelishvili and leaders of party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations attended a rally devoted to the laying of the monument's foundations.

The people's festival in honor of the laying of the foundations of the monument to the heroes of the Battle of Didgori ended with performances by masters of Georgian art and amateur collectives.

Rustaveli Theater Performance

FM101357 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Sep 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Stage for Newcomers, Stage for Craftsmanship"]

[Excerpt] On 22 September the Rustaveli Georgian Theatrical Institute's new teaching theater on 22 September staged a gala performance adapted for the theater and devoted to its birthday. The producer was D. Aleksidze, people's artist of the USSR.

Present at the show were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, D.L. Kartvelishvili, and G.D. Gabuniya.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV TOURS BALKHASHSKIY RAYON FARMS

PM071602 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 p 1

[KAZTAG report "Irrigated Agriculture Demands Constant Attention"]

[Excerpt] Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted himself with work progress in crop farming and livestock raising in Balkhashskiy Rayon 22 September. A conversation with members of the party raykom bureau and leaders of the rayon agro-industrial association was held in the rayon center. A.A. Akhmetov, first secretary of the party raykom gave a briefing on work in the development of agriculture. On the Akdalinskiy Sovkhoz fields Comrade D.A. Kunayev inquired about the organization on harvest work and the villagers' cultural and consumer services and chatted with rice growers, party veteran B. Abdrakhmanov among them.

At a meeting with the rayon's communists and working people Comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized the importance of bringing in the harvest as swiftly as possible and without losses, selling the state as much grain and other agricultural products as possible, working toward the further amelioration of land, strengthening the feed base for livestock raising, successfully preparing fields and seeds for the next sowing campaign, improving the work of the rayon agro-industrial associations, and intensifying concern for the social development of villages.

There was discussion about the need to improve political, organizatinal, and ideological work in the light of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on the trip by K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Okbom; V.P. Belyakov, chairman of the oblispolkom; V.A. Goncharov, chief of Glavrissovkhozstroy; and D.B. Bekezhanov, senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

GRISHIN ATTENDS KUYBYSHEVSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM

PM101425 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kuybyshevskiy CPSU Raykom has been held to deal with organizational questions.

The plenum relieved P.M. Volodin of the duties of first secretary and member of the bureau of the raykom in connection with his retirement.

Yu.A. Prokofyev was elected first secretary of the CPSU Raykom.

I.F. Komzolov was elected secretary of the CPSU Raykom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work.

GOSSTROY OFFICIAL FIRED; OTHERS APPOINTED

PM071125 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 22, 1983 carries on pages 378-382 a number of decrees (dates given in parentheses) concerning appointments to government and TASS posts, the details of which are as follows:

G.N. Fomin "released from the post of chairman of the USSR Gosstroy State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture and first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy for failing to ensure reliable technical decisions during design planning and unsatisfactory monitoring of the quality of project construction [kachestvo zatroyki] in the city of Volgodonsk and lack of discipline in eliminating errors committed in this matter" (20 July 1983);

V.A. Chuyko appointed USSR deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry and general director of the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex Production Association (15 July 1983);

K.K. Smirnov released from the post of deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises on his retirement (15 July 1983);

G.A. Shasharin appointed USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification for nuclear power industry questions following his transfer from the post of USSR deputy minister for power and electrification (15 July 1983);

R.I. Kuzovatkin appointed deputy petroleum industry minister and chief of the Tyumen Main Oil and Gas Industry Production Administration (21 July 1983);

G.A. Shishkin appointed first deputy general direction of TASS from the post of deputy general director of TASS.

N.A. Stashenkov "transferred to other work" from the post of USSR deputy minister of trade (26 July 1983);

L.V. Pozdnyakov appointed USSR deputy minister of fruit and vegetable farming following his release from the post of deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (26 July 1983);

N.Ya. Nikiforovskiy appointed USSR deputy minister of rural construction (26 July 1983).

The decrees dated 15 July, 20 July, and 22 July are signed "N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs"; those dated 21 July and 26 July are signed "G. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs."

SIZOV ON WORK OF CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION

AU051127 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 83 p 6

[Interview given by Gennadiy F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Auditing Commission, to Bogdan Mikolajczyk: "Obeying Letters from Citizens" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Mikolajczyk] What role does the Central Auditing Commission play in the internal party life of Soviet communists?

[Sizov] The Central Auditing Commission's activity is controlled by the CPSU Statute. The commission pays particular attention to organizing and controlling work according to letters and opinions from citizens which Central Committee departments, central press bodies, and the editorial teams of party newspapers and periodicals gather. The commission summarizes the information and, if necessary, presents its own proposals to the CPSU Central Committee.

One ought to remember here that a whole range of important party and government decisions has been made after considering demands and proposals voiced by working people. A particularly large number of opinions of this kind flowed in during the nationwide discussion on the draft Soviet Constitution and on the law on workers' collectives. It was the same with other legislature.

The Central Auditing Commission controls the entire sphere of financial and economic matters of the Central Committee bodies.

A fundamental source of party income is membership dues and profits from party publications. I wish to stress that all of the CPSU's expenses connected with this activity are covered with its own funds obtained from the above-mentioned sources. The party receives no subsidies from the USSR state budget. That is why the Central Auditing Commission and the auditing commissions of party committees in the republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, cities, and residential districts attach great importance to controlling the correct calculation and punctual payment of dues. They are not only a source of party funds but also an important way of strengthening party discipline.

[Mikolajczyk] Which of the tasks of the Central Auditing Commission and of the auditing commissions of other party committees are the most important ones right now?

[Sizov] The work of the Central Auditing Commission and of the auditing commissions of local party organizations conducted jointly with all party organizations is concentrating on the tasks defined by the 27th CPSU Congress, and the November 1982 and June 1983 Central Committee Plenums, and is also concentrating on the tasks emerging from the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Andropov during these plenums.

The activity of the auditing commissions serves above all to strengthen party discipline among communists and improve the work style and working methods of the party apparatus as far as all the spheres of the party's competence such as the financial and economic activity of enterprises is concerned.

An important event in the life of the party was the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Its contents and resolution are full of concern for the development of the communist consciousness of the masses and for the closest possible ties between educational work on the one side and socioeconomic policy and the practice of building a new society in our country on the other.

The plenum unanimously adopted the programmatic theses announced by Comrade Yu. Andropov as the guideline for the activity of all party organizations. In his speech, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary outlined the thorny problems existing in the work on the new CPSU program, pointing out that faced with the great mass of economic, organizational, and other problems, ideological activity is becoming more and more important in party work.

It was stressed during this plenum that the country's development needs and the international situation demand a considerable strengthening of the role of ideological work and making this work meet the requirements of today. Shaping the consciousness of party members and of the entire Soviet society should be the concern not only of professional ideologists, propagandists, and employees in the mass media, but also of the leadership cadres. Ideological work is the concern of the entire party.

Particular attention was drawn during the plenum to the practical need to guarantee a unity of ideological-theoretical, political-educational, and organizational work on the one side and economic activity on the other. The need was pointed out to observe discipline at every post during the fulfillment of plans, and to create a planned, effective system of counterpropaganda both on the international arena and inside the country.

The chief criteria of ideological work today are the working people's level of political consciousness and their productivity.

Together with the entire party, the auditing commissions of party organizations have joined in the implementation of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

[Mikolajczyk] How would you describe the cooperation between the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and its PZPR counterpart? What conclusions emerge from your visit to Poland for developing this cooperation, Comrade Chairman?

[Sizov] This cooperation is part of the comprehensive joint activity between our parties which is increasing during the process of socialist construction. Our parties are sending delegations of all levels to each other steadily and regularly, ranging from Central Committee level to regional, local, and primary party organization level.

Our stay in Poland is in return for the fact that last year we hosted a party delegation from the PZPR Central Auditing Commission.

Our meeting and talks with employees from the Central Auditing Commission and the central auditing commissions of local PZPR organizations, with party committee leaderships, and with working people and party activists in industrial enterprises has been a good occasion to compare experiences. They have caused a mutual enrichment of party control practice.

I would like to stress in particular my deep satisfaction with the talk I had with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers. This meeting has illustrated the importance which the PPR leadership attaches to the further development and deepening of comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU.

Our stay on convivial Polish soil will enable us to become better acquainted with the PZPR's work experience and with the life of the fraternal Polish nation.

POWER MINISTER ON CRITICISM OF BALAKOVO AES

PM060830 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by P. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, under the rubric "After Action by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "Important for the Sector"]

[Text] The article entitled "Discussed...Off the Record" published in this year's 22 July issue has been examined by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electricification leadership with the participation of the leaders of production and special function subunits. The newspaper has correctly been drawing attention to shortcomings in the work of the ministry's central apparatus.

After reports entitled "The Inflation of an Order" appeared this February the Ministry of Power and Electrification took additional steps to provide material and technical resources and worker cadres for the construction of the Balakovo AES. During the first half of the year the site received rolled metal and cement in excess of assigned stocks, which satisfied its requirements. The timber material supply position improved, but the assigned stocks are not being fully employed. The construction workers' collective has increased by more than 2,000 men, chiefly in subcontracting organizations. The plan for the first 8 months has been overfulfilled and the average monthly volume of construction and installation work has risen by R1.5 million under the main contract. The lag behind the established schedule for installing facilities at the No 1 power unit has been reduced.

However, despite marked positive trends, the fulfillment of specific tasks in constructing the protective casing and for the structures of the reactor compartment's pressure vessel is behind schedule. Steps are also being taken to eliminate the lag allowed on this project. The installation on the site of a custome-built gantry crane manufactured at the Ministry of Power and Electrification's Zyeyvskiy Plant has been completed. This crane will permit the lifting of blocks weighing up to 380 metric tons, which will allow a reduction in the duration of work directly on the reactor compartment by making up larger units in advance in the assembly shops. Given the shortage of specialists at the Gidromontazh trust, the manufacture of protective casing units has been assigned to a special construction structures combine.

The complications which have arisen in the construction of the Balakova AES are also typical of a number of other AES's under construction. The transition to the construction of high-capacity AES's has required the collectives of workers and engineering and technical workers to be rapidly reoriented to producing work which is fundamentally different in terms of its nature and range from the work traditionally performed in constructing thermal and hydraulic power stations as well as industrial installations. The technical parameters in the construction of individual AES's are of a complexity unparalleled in Soviet construction practice.

There has been a reduction in the level of industrialization, and labor intensiveness on the construction site has risen. This has required a considerable increase in the number of workers, which has mainly been carried out by taking on people who have had no construction experience at all by means of organized recruitment and public appeal. The Ministry of Power and Electrification has had no other sources. The safety measures taken have required the development of additional technical documentation, the training of welders and the issue of documents to them, and the creation of specialized services for the technical control of welding. It should be noted that the plan to construct an AES with water-cooled power reactor-1000 units in a single-unit configuration is being implemented first.

On the basis of the experience of constructing the first series-produced power unit at the Zaporozhye Electric Power Station, changes have been and are still being made to the planning documentation for the AES's in this series, the fulfillment of which requires additional material and technical resources and equipment, which is causing some difficulties in ensuring smooth provision. A particularly large number of changes are connected with the requirements of design and inspection organizations.

Shortcomings in planning deliveries of equipment for AES's, which must be allocated and delivered in conformity with the construction process, including the year before startup, have still not been overcome. Unfortunately, the USSR Gosplan has not to date allocated for the Balakovo AES the requisite quantity of cable and a number of other equipment items which are mounted on the lower levels of the reactor compartment.

Touching on the problems of the system and the style and methods of power construction management, the newspaper has focused attention on the excessive number of orders, the poor control over their execution, and the practice of assigning leading ministry workers to electric power stations nearing completion. In conformity with the Ministry of Power and Electrification's 25 May decree, measures have been elaborated on and are being implemented to improve control over the drafting of departmental documents and to reduce their quantity. The problem of improving power construction management was examined at the 9 March session of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification collegium. Measures have been planned to improve the sector's work.

At present the ministry is concentrating AES construction into three specialized all-union construction and installation associations: the Soyuzatomenergostroy, the Soyuztsentratomenergostroy, and the Soyuzatomenergopromstroy. In addition, specialized subunits of the Soyuzenergomontazh, the Soyuzelektromontazh, the Soyuzenergozashchita, the Gidromontazh, and other have been enlisted to AES construction. The All-Union Soyuzenergozhilstroy Association is contructing housing settlements at AES's which are under construction. A nuclear power commission is carrying out the coordination of AES construction work. Personal responsibility for the construction of AES installations has been given to Deputy Minister A.N. Semonov.

The assigning of leading ministry workers to a limited number of AES's which are nearing completion or still under construction aims at offering additional help, and their actions facilitate the implementation of decisions taken by the ministry leadership. In order to improve the system of power construction management, a draft general plan for the sector's management, which envisages the creation of sectorial, all-union, territorial, and production construction and installation associations operating on the basis of full financial autonomy, has been prepared and transmitted to the direction organs. The state of affairs in the construction of the Balakovo AES is the object of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's constant attention and is regularly examined at nuclear power commission sessions.

CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS

LD071238 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Undated interview with Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, by unidentified reporter in Tbilisi -- Shevardnadze and reporter speak in Russian, with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] A lively debate is going on in the USSR about the necessity of improving economic direction. In your opinion is reform of the economic mechanism necessary?

[Shevardnadze] Look. In our country the improvement of the economic mechanism is a continuing process. It is a very important part of direction and of the relationships of production. I would not say that any kind of revolution is going on in this respect. The improvement of our economic mechanisms will take place on the basis of the already existing mechanism. We are continuously improving the mechanism.

I would like to make the Hungarian viewer understand the special character of our economic life. Our country is large. Our Central Committee, our whole party, have recently devoted great attention to the proper harmonization of the principle of central direction with local level direction. General state interests and local interests, the interests of cities, villages and collectives, must be taken into account together. Bearing this in mind, interesting experiments have been taking place in Georgia recently in industry, construction and finance. Among other things, we have utilized the experiences of the Hungarian comrades. It is known that our people visited you several times.

[Reporter] Including you.

[Shevardnadze] I also spent 10 days as a member of a parliamentary delegation. I studied with great interest the experiences of the Hungarian comrades in the areas of industry, agriculture, banking and financial policy and so forth. Taking into account our own experiences and the positive experiences of the Hungarian comrades we have tried, so to say, to develop certain models in the conditions of our cities and villages.

[Reporter] How do the recent agricultural experiments in Georgia enrich the experiences of the whole Soviet Union, taking into account the very special conditions of the republic? What is your opinion on this?

[Shevardnadze] I would state that our experiments of the last 10 years have been completely successful so far. In this respect we have used certain elements of the experiments taking place in the Hungarian People's Republic. We have visited many cooperatives and associations and we have absorbed the principles learned there. We started this work 10 years ago in only one rayon, in Abasha, where an agrarian-industrial complex was developed. Its main task was to integrate all the branches serving agriculture. In principle this has been achieved on the level of the rayons of our republic. The experience accumulated in our republic and in some other republics is now becoming the common property of the whole Soviet Union. We have passed through the first period; we are now in the second period. Further integration is now occurring.

[Reporter] In your opinion what is the upper limit for the growth and development of private plots in present socialist Georgia?

[Shevardnadze] We are not prescribing limits, because our private farm is a serious farm. Of course our main concern, our decisive concern, is the collective farm. It is the most important. The private household farm is an auxiliary, but very important. Let us take for example the state purchase of agricultural products: Thirty percent of these are produced in private plots. This is especially important in the case of animal products. We purchase 50,000 metric tons of meat from the population on a contractual basis. What is the most important thing here? If someone produces commodities with his own labor, works properly on the collective farm, and if his family members help and produce commodities on the private plot, then we consider this a social product, a common asset, and in this spirit we help all peasants and all village inhabitants who have private farm plots. This is a very important resource in our economy.

CPSU'S SHCHERBITSKIY WRITES ON UKRAINIAN ECONOMY

PM171331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 83 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "Key Component of Efficiency"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum emphasized the important role of accelerating scientific and technical progress in resolving socioeconomic tasks. "Tremendous work on creating the machines, mechanisms, and technologies of both today and tomorrow awaits us," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out in his speech at the plenum. The further improvement of the planning and management of the process of creating and introducing new equipment and technology capable of having a revolutionizing impact on production and the labor productivity growth rate is of very great significance in this matter.

The methods of targeted program planning and management of scientific and technical development have entered the practice of socialist management particularly widely in recent years. This is a natural phenomenon. In the process of the systematic and all-around improvement of developed socialism it is necessary to resolve major scientific, technical, national economic, and social tasks -- and in close coordination, regularly and purposefully -- taking into account the complex and varied ties among individual regions of the country and among sectors and spheres of the national economy.

The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" provides for the further development of the targeted program method of management. In addition to all-union programs, regional programs are also being introduced into the system of national economic planning. The objective need for them and their significance are determined by the fact that they make it possible to realize in practice the Leninist principle of combining the sectorial basis and the territorial basis in national economic management and to combine centralized planning with the activity of regional management organs working on social principles and with the broad initiative of production and scientific collectives.

Much has been done in the Ukrainian SSR to improve the management of scientific and technical progress and for the broad introduction of the targeted program approach. The republic's scientific and production collectives participate in fulfilling the targets of 160 out of 170 union scientific and technical programs, the Food Program, and the Energy Program. The formation of republic, sectorial, and regional scientific, technical, and socioeconomic programs was largely completed in the republic in 1980. In the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress wide use if made of the work experience of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Leningrad and Novosibirsk CPSU Obkoms, the Central Committees of the Belorussian and Latvian Communist Parties, and other party organizations of the country.

It is important to point out that the involvement of local organs in direct methods of influencing scientific and technical policy in the region was preceded by generalization of the experience of indirect influence accumulated during the creation and development of regional comprehensive management systems, such as, for example, the Lvov system of controlling product quality, the Dnepropetrovsk system of controlling product quality and the efficient use of resources, the Zaporozhye system for reducing manual labor, and others.

In the final analysis, they were all fundamentally based on the development of science and technology and the broad use of scientific and technical achievements.

The complexity of the production and social tasks which have to be implemented under modern conditions and their dependence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress insistently demand the broader participation of local organs in resolving these questions. Considerable potential is being created here, in particular, in the dissemination of scientific and technical novelties and progressive experience of intersectorial significance, in the specialization of procurement of auxiliary production processes, in environmental conservation, and so forth.

The targeted program approach opens up the possibility of local organs' participation in resolving these tasks and enables them to substantially supplement the activity of sectorial ministries in accelerating scientific and technical progress. This is convincingly attested by the experiencing of realizing republic, regional (primarily oblast), and sectorial programs in the Ukrainian SSR.

The republic targeted comprehensive programs (there are six in all -- "Energy Complex," "Materials-Intensiveness," "Metal," "Agricultural Complex," "Sugar," and "Labor") are aimed at resolving very important intersectorial problems of the agro-industrial and fuel and energy complexes and reducing the materials- and labor-intensiveness of products. Coordinating councils headed by deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers direct their realization, and the basic targets are included in the Ukrainian SSR state economic and social development plan.

Four to six scientific, technical, and socioeconomic programs proposing the resolution of the most urgent local tasks have been formed and are being fulfilled in each of the republic's oblasts. It is a question, above all, of enhancing the technical standard of enterprises, making rational use of all kinds of resources, improving the environment, improving the structure of the region's economy, and ensuring its comprehensive and balanced development.

The basic targets of the regional programs are coordinated with the republic and sectorial programs or are a constituent part of them. For example, programs to reduce manual labor have been drawn up in all oblasts, and their targets are included in the republic "Labor" targeted comprehensive program. The beet-growing oblasts have formed the "Sugar" programs, which concretize the targets of the simple republic program. Programs are being implemented in the majority of oblasts to make economical use of raw materials, material, fuel, and energy resources, and they are based on elements of the republic "Materials-Intensiveness," "Energy Complex," and "Metal" programs.

In the Donbass and Dnepr regions the regional programs are aimed at resolving urgent problems of developing the coal and metallurgical industries and protecting the environment. For example, in accordance with the targets of the "Ore" regional program, continuous-flow technology for the extraction of iron ore, which makes it possible to increase workers' labor productivity 50-100 percent, is being introduced successfully at quarries of mining and enriching combines in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Selective extraction of overburden rock has also been introduced in manganese ore quarries, which ensures the use of super-ore claydite, all of which used to end up on the dumps. The saving has totaled approximately R1 million.

Chiefly owing to departmental disunity for a long time it was not possible to resolve the problem of utilizing blast-furnace and open-hearth furnace slag. This has been made possible within the framework of the "Donbass" program. Now the Azovstal Plant and certain other metallurgical enterprises process practically all the slag into very much needed construction materials.

Measures aimed at increasing production of agricultural output occupy a significant place in the programs in all the oblasts -- the introduction of zonal, scientifically substantiated farming systems, the creation of new highly productive strains of agricultural crops, the modernization of agricultural units, and the creation of new types of them. Within the framework of Vinnitsa Oblasts's "Sugar" program, for example, scientists and production workers at enterprises of the Vinnitsasakharprom Association will develop and introduce new express instruments for the analysis of soils, the condition of plants, and the sugar-content of beets. The "Rape" program in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast proposes the creation of new high-yielding strains of this crop and the development of progressive technologies for growing, processing, and utilizing it. The program targets provide for 23-25 quintals of seeds of oilseed rape and 250-300 quintals of green feed matter to be obtained per hectare by the end of the 5-year plan.

Local party, soviet, and economic organs cooperate in the system of managing scientific and technical progress at a regional level. The leading role is played by the councils to promote scientific and technical progress, which have been set up under party obkoms and many gorkoms and raykoms. Direct leadership of targeted comprehensive programs is exercised by oblispolkom commissions on questions of scientific and technical progress. A number of oblispolkom planning commissions have formed sections or appointed executive officers directly involved with questions of scientific and technical progress. The broadening participation of Soviet organs in this work makes it possible to coordinate tasks of scientific and technical development and of targeted programs more closely with the national economic plan and to exercise more effective control over the course of their realization.

The specific forms and the substance of the organizational work of local organs, and above all, of party committees in accelerating scientific and technical progress and forming and realizing regional programs are determined by the structure and the development prospects of industrial and agricultural production and by the level and thrust of the scientific potential.

This, for example, is how this work is organized in Kiev. Here seven programs embracing very important production sectors have been approved. A wide range of measures is outlined in the "Kiev Metal," "Construction," "Enviromental Conservation," and "Kiev Fruit and Vegetables" programs. The program for creating automated control systems for services sectors - "Kiev Automated Control System" -- provides for the optimization of the production and distribution of fuel and energy resources and the improvement of the sphere of services for the population. The realization of the program's targets will make it possible to save up to 10 percent of the thermal energy being expended on housing and municipal needs, up to 10 million cubic meters of water, and a considerable quantity of gasoline. The quality of service and labor productivity in these sectors are being enhanced by automating the management of trade, public catering, municipal transport, and medical establishments.

The elaboration of technological programs is a characteristic feature of the management of scientific and technical progress in Kiev. In the past expert groups, which embraced scientists, production organizers, and party and soviet workers, were set up to analyze the scientific and technical level of the city's enterprises. The expert groups were entrusted with the duties of assessing the enterprises' technical level, concretizing the programs' aims, and determining the composition of executive officers and ways to achieve the end results.

Careful analysis made it possible to define the tasks on whose resolution the successful work of the city's major industrial enterprises depends. These largely turned out to be technological problems (the improvement of processes such as casting and stamping, the improvement of tools and equipment, the introduction of machine tools with digital program control, the use of computers in planning, and so forth). When the programs were developed, the expert councils were transformed into scientific and technical councils to organize and monitor their fulfillment.

The course toward the broader utilization of new technological solutions was consolidated by developing enterprise plans for new equipment. For this reason the introduction of progressive technology amounted to 49 percent of the measures for new equipment of Kiev enterprises last year. This is also the leading trend in technical policy for industrial enterprises in Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, and certain other oblasts.

In Lvov the approach to the solution of these questions is rather different. Here interdepartmental targeted complexes and associations have begun to be created. Within the framework of these, scientists of academic and sector institutes and VUZ's and national economic specialists are forming on a voluntary basis creative collectives to fulfill scientific and technical tasks for major enterprises. In these associations the period for the creation and assimilation of technologies and equipment has been reduced by a factor of 2 or 3, and in 6 years more than 300 developments have been introduced into the national economy, producing an economic gain of over R220 million. This experience was approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and was disseminated in other oblasts of the republic.

The effectiveness of the management of scientific and technical progress depends to a great degree on the methodological and informational backup of this work, the prompt analysis of the development of a particular sector, and strict monitoring of the implementation of new scientific and technical achievements.

In the work to develop and implement regional programs, local party and soviet organs rely increasingly on Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Centers, which are essentially intersectorial bodies. It is noteworthy that not only scientists from academic establishments, but also leaders of sectorial institutes, VUZ's, and enterprises and party and soviet workers belong to their councils. Six scientific centers -- the Donetsk, Dnepr, Western, Northeastern, Northwestern, and Southern centers -- have extended their influence to all the republic's oblasts.

The Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Centers elaborate long-term plans for the development of scientific and technical progress in regions and oblasts and select the most topical scientific and technical tasks, which are put forward for solution. An important factor in their activity was the creation of research laboratories for studying regional problems and the broad involvement of scientific and technical societies in the centers' work.

At the initiative of scientific centers and local bodies, catalogues of completed scientific and technical developments and technical solutions are prepared and brought to the notice of enterprises, and showcase sections and production facilities are created at which new technologies are tried out. This is happening in many oblasts to ensure the fulfillment of programs. In Cherkassy, for example, measures for the broad introduction into production of industrial robots are being implemented in developing the city's "Labor" program.

Enterprises have been carefully investigated, work positions liable to automation have been determined, and a corresponding catalogue has been compiled. Practical preparations are underway to use robots at a number of enterprises of the food industry, machine building, and other sectors, which will make it possible to considerably reduce heavy manual labor and increase production efficiency.

Considerable scientific potential has been involved in fulfilling the regional programs. The targets of more than 100 regional programs are being fulfilled by 68 Ukrainian SSR Academy Of Sciences establishments, 96 higher educational institutions, over 200 sectorial scientific research and planning and design organizations, and more than 400 associations and enterprises.

With a view to providing local bodies with analytical information on questions of scientific and technical progress, the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan began in 1979 to send regularly oblispolkoms a detailed analysis of the indicators of the costs and economic effectiveness of scientific and technical measures in the industrial sphere which is carried out using a computer within the framework of the republic Automated Control System for the Development of Science and Technology.

The extensive analytical material ensures an objective assessment of the volumes of work to improve production's technical standard, and primarily to introduce new equipment, and of the extent of their influence on the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of output prime cost, and makes it possible to identify the trend of scientific and technical measures. Another important point is that these analytical materials have characterized the development of new equipment in the oblast for a prolonged period of time (the last 6 years.)

The results of the analysis of the development of new technology are examined at sessions of oblast planning commissions and oblispolkoms. Thus, the results of oblast industrial enterprise's work to introduce new technology in 1982 were generalized by the Oblast Planning Commissions of Kiev and Odessa Oblispolkoms, examined by the Commissions on Questions of Scientific and Technical Progress of Chernovitsy, Ternopol, and Poltava Oblispolkoms, and discussed by the Council for Promoting the Improvement of Production Efficiency of the Donetsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom. A session of the Kiev Oblispolkom Commission for Questions of Scientific and Technical Progress heard reports from the chief engineers of enterprises where measures had proved noneffective. The commission made it incumbent on the leaders of a number of industrial enterprises to eliminate the noted shortcomings.

The stepping up of local organs' monitoring of the effectiveness of scientific and technical measures has made it possible, for example, over the course of a number of years to reduce severalfold the number of enterprises not introducing new technology in Kiev City and in Kiev, Transcarpathian, and other oblasts.

It must, nevertheless, be said that the appropriate analytical information pertaining to new technology is still not properly and fully utilized in the oblasts. Quite often there is a lack of in-depth analysis and consistency of action in this sphere, and the monitoring of the introduction of innovations and plan discipline leave much to be desired. Thus in Khmelnitskiy and Nikolayev Oblasts, for example, the number of enterprises not introducing new technology is not falling and comprises almost 19 and 22 percent of the total number of enterprises respectively.

Sometimes, despite the more or less reassuring overall figures, a careful study discloses a far from satisfactory picture. In Chernigov Oblast, for example, only one enterprise was not introducing new technology according to data from the statistical organs. At the same time an alalysis of the introduction of new technology in various fields showed that practically one in three of the oblast's enterprises is not working on the application of new progressive technologies. In Odessa Oblast 25 percent of enterprises are not tackling questions of mechanizing manual labor. As a result of these and other reasons, the effectiveness of scientific and technical meausure in Vinnitsa, Crimean, and Sumy Oblasts has declined.

The progress in implementing the republic's targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs and the questions of enhancing the role played by Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences institutions in solving the tasks of scientific and technical progress were discussed at last April's plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

It was emphasized at the plenum that, thanks to the implementation of the programs, it has been possible to significantly accelerate the elaboration of a number of important scientific and technical problems which had awaited solution for years. It was noted at the same time that only the first steps have been taken in introducing the targeted program method at the sectorial and regional levels and that the results of the work that has been carried out still do not fully meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

Despite the fact that the number of scientific developments in the national economy increased significantly in 1976-1982 and the economic effect resulting from their utilization more than doubled, the main indicator of economic efficiency -- labor productivity -- is growing only slowly. The basic reasons for this are the insufficiently fast rates of introduction, the less than comprehensive assimilation of major scientific achievements, the production of new machines and units often as single prototypes, and the poor utilization of them in plans for capital construction and for the reconstruction and retooling of production. The plans for new technology are sometimes insufficiently geared to the solution of the urgent problems of the sector, association, or enterprise. Sometimes a considerable part of scientists' efforts is focused on the solution of private tasks.

The quality of some programs and the organization of their management also fall short of contemporary requirements. Analysis has shown that, above all, these programs lack a clear-cut targeted orientation and do not reflect the end results to the attainment of which the entire program must be subordinated. Sometimes people attempt to pass off as targeted programs anything that, so to speak, comes to hand -- composite scientific research plans or a hastily produced collection of measures from the plans for new technology of the region's enterprises.

Constant attention is, of course, required by the clear demarcation of functions between party, sectorial, and economic organs in the management of scientific and technical progress and in ensuring that the living work is not replaced by a mania for meetings and the generation of paperwork. Much work remains to be done to improve the quality and substantiation of regional programs. It would be expendient for each multi-targeted program to contain single-target subprograms, technological "blocks," to speak, which, in their turn, should be based upon a complex of realistically attainable interconnected measures.

A Council for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Progress has been set up under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in order to further intensify party influence on the implementation of a unified scientific and technical policy and ensure better results from this work in the republic. The council has been instructed to direct the activity of republic organs, coordinate the work of councils for the promotion of scientific and technical progress under party obkoms, and to sum up and disseminate experience of party leadership of the development of science and technology. The council's mandate also includes questions of further improving the management of scientific and technical progress, resolving the most important intersectorial problems, establishing interdepartmental production facilities, and utilizing the scientific and technical achievements of leading enterprises in the republic's national economy. The functions of the Commission on Questions of Scientific and Technical Progress under the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, of the planning commissions under local oblispolkoms, and of the intersectorial territorial centers for scientific and technical information in formulating and implementing scientific-technical and socioeconomic programs are being clarified in the light of accumulated experience.

Party committees have been instructed to take measures to further improve the activity of councils for the promotion of scientific and technical progress, systematically analyze the effectiveness of their work, and intensify specific propaganda of the achievements of scientific and technical progress by the mass news media.

The decisions of the 26th Party Congress of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" set clear tasks and determine the main directions for future work. Measures designed to ensure higher labor productivity via the accelerated introduction in practice of the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience are being elaborated and implemented in the republic. It is in this key sector that we are striving to intensify party influence, step up all work from top to bottom, and enhance the responsibility of cadres.

AFP: 3 COSMONAUTS INJURED IN LAUNCH MISHAP

NC101438 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Three Soviet cosmonauts, one of them a woman, were injured when the rocket that was to put them into orbit blew up during launching at the Baykonyr space base in Central Asia two weeks ago, a source close to Soviet space circles said today.

The cosmonauts, who were to fly to the orbiting space station Salyut Seven were injured when they were ejected from the launcher by a secondary rocket, the source said.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES CONVERSATION WITH COSMONAUTS

LD101605 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] On board the Salyut-7 orbital scientific station the cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are currently carrying out a series of technological experiments with the aid of the Pion-(?M) instrument and holographic equipment. Our correspondent Aleksandr Tikhomirov reports:

[Tikhomirov] Specialists are defining the essence of these experiments to be a study of the laws governing heat and mass transfer in conditions of weightlessness. Quite complex, you will agree, for someone not trained in this. And to talk about this from space during the latest communications session turned out not to be all that simple. Together with the cosmonauts we got to the heart of the matter.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice from ground control] Here on Earth, let's say, a cold liquid sinks because it is heavier and a warm liquid rises because it is lighter. You are in weightlessness. This process is therefore, ruled out. Let us know, please, what happens if you begin to heat the dish containing the liquid that you are studying.

[Unidentified cosmonaut] We have the same process of convection that is expected on Earth, just as you described it. The warm rises and the cold sinks. We do have convection also, but it is of a somewhat different type. It is happening in weightlessness and its laws of origin are somewhat different.

[Unidentified voice from ground control] You are now seeing practical physical processes which no one has ever observed on Earth.

[Unidentified cosmonaut] Well, perhaps that's so. [end recording]

[Tikhomirov] The technology for carrying out the experiments is so complex that one cannot cover it in one report, although the cosmonauts have tried to do this. I will just say that miniature lasers are now being used in the station in order to obtain holographic pictures, to understand the mechanics of the process and to produce on an industrial scale in orbit, let's say, some very pure crystals from solutions. These are very delicate experiments. Even the slightest vibrations of the station are now registered by sensors.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified cosmonaut] During the last experiment specialists told us that some quite strong vibrations had been registered. Well, it occurred to us that this is perhaps due not only to the fans but also to the (?period of movement) of the solar batteries.

[Unidentified voice from ground control] Incidentally these investigations are so fine that it might even be a micro-meteorite hitting the skin of the spacecraft, for example, or the porthole. This would have an effect on this process, wouldn't it?

[Unidentified cosmonaut answers with other cosmonaut speaking at same time] [Words indistinct] we register it, of course.

[Unidentified voice from ground control] Tell me, have you got any trace of micro-meteorites on the porthole now? Have any appeared at the new station?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] There's an indentation from a meteorite on the fifth porthole.

[Unidentified voice from ground control] Tell me, please, can you see how autumn has arrived on earth and whether there is any snow around anywhere?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] We noticed the first snow on 20 September in the United States [words indistinct] also in the northern regions of the USSR.

[Unidentified cosmonaut] On the same latitude.

[Unidentified voice from ground control] That is on the latitude of what town? Let's say Norilsk? Is that so? Yes?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] Yes, yes, yes. [end recording]

TASS: VENERA-15 PROBE NEARS VENUS 10 OCT

ID101055 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Soviet space research has taken another step in the exploration of planets in the solar system: Today the inter-planetary automatic probe "Venera-15" has reached Venus and become its artificial satellite.

The main purpose of the operation of the probe as an artificial satellite of Venus is to carry out comprehensive remote studies of the planet and its atmosphere.

The probe was launched on June 2, 1983. As it flew to Venus, altogether 69 radio communication sessions were conducted with the probe to control it, to monitor the condition of the onboard systems, to measure the parameters of its trajectory and also to determine the characteristics of space rays of solar and galactic origin on the trajectory.

The trajectory of the probe was corrected on June 10 and October 1 in accordance with the flight program.

Having covered 330 million kilometres during 130 days, the probe reached the predetermined point of near-Venus space on October 10. The engine of the probe was switched on at 6 hours 05 minutes Moscow time to ensure its transfer into the elongated elliptical orbit of an artificial satellite of Venus with the period of revolution of about 24 hours.

According to telemetric information, the on-board systems and equipment of the probe function normally. Studies of the planet will be carried out in accordance with the program.

The automatic probe "Venera-15" continues its flight. On October 10 it was 73.6 million kilometres away from the Earth and 1.2 million kilometres away from Venus: The probe will reach Venus on October 14.